The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

The German Fire on the Paris Fortifications.

Rejoicing in Berlin Over the Opened Bombardment.

Cannonading a Defenseless French Town.

Bourbaki Moving Eastward to Attack Von Werder.

Bavarian Deputies Dissatisfied With the Federal Treaties.

The Pall Mall Gazette on American Unfriendliness Toward England.

THE WAR IN FRANCE

Bombardment of Fort Aveon Continued —Rejoicing in Berlin over the Event— Intense Cold—Concentration and Encampment of the Army of the North Around Arras.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 28.—The bombardment of Fort Aveon continues. The French reply with vigor, but their fire is ineffective.

BERLIN DELIGHTED.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—The news of the opening of fire on the fortifications of Paris was received here with public rejoicings.

THE ARMY OF THE NORTH.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 28.—Gen. FAIDHERBE, in a dispatch to the Minister of War, announces that owing to the intense coldness of the weather, he will encamp his troops near Arras, and await the prosecution of a general movement throughout France for the relief of Paris and deliverance of France.

COLD IN THE SOUTH.

The weather in southern France is intensely cold.

CONCENTRATION AT ARRAS.

LONDON, Dec. 28—5 P. M.—The French Army of the North has concentrated around Arras. The health of the troops is excellent.

A French Protest Against German Barbarities—The Attack on St. Calais—Bourbaki to Operate in the East.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 28.—The Prussians cannonaded the town of St. Calais on the 25th, and then entered the place, where they committed many disorders. Gen. CHAUZY sent a formal protest to the Prussian General, and subsequently issued an order of the day to his troops, in which he says: "I have warned the Prussians against the further perpetration of such horrible actions as they have committed against unarmed places and people, who merit better treatment from the enemy because of their extreme humanity to the Prussian sick and wounded." The General adds that it is evident that France is not combatting honorable enemies, but devastating hordes, but she will continue the struggle to preserve her honor and independence.

THE STATEMENT CONFIRMED.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Gen. CHAUZY complains bitterly of the conduct of the Prussians. He denies having been defeated, and avows the intention of taking revenge for the acts of vandalism of the enemy.

THE RAID ON ST. CALAIS.

St. Calais, in the department of the Sarthe, twenty-six miles from Le Mans, has been visited by the Prussians, who left the town, however, after making a requisition upon the inhabitants.

BOURBAKI MOVING EASTWARD.

It is said that Gen. BOURBAKI is moving with his army to the eastern portion of France to operate against Gen. WERDER.

GERMAN UNITY.

Austria and the Confederation—A Larger Southern Bund Proposed by Bavaria —Rejection of the Federal Treaties by the Bavarian Deputies—Berlin Terms Expected.

VIENNA, Dec. 28.—The journals contain a semi-official denial of the truth of the published statement that Baron BEUST has replied to a note from Count BISMARCK concerning the status of Austria toward the German Bund.

BAVARIA

MUNICH, Dec. 28.—The Bavarian Chamber of Deputies has voted in favor of an enlarged South German Bund, to be allied with that of the North German Confederation.

REJECTION OF THE TREATIES.

The Bavarian House of Deputies has rejected the Federal treaties, with a view to obtaining an improvement in their terms.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

British Uneasiness on the Score of American Unfriendliness—Another Note of Warning from the Pall Mall Gazette— The Coming Marriage of the Princess Louise—Repressed Opposition of the Prussian Court.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* warns Englishmen that they cannot do worse than to persist in the idea that the people of the United States are friendly to England. The fact is diametrically otherwise. At any moment the Americans may offer intolerable insult to the British people.

It is rumored that the Prussian Court has expressed its disapproval to Queen VICTORIA of the matrimonial alliance between the Princess LOUISE and the Marquis of LORNE. [We print this statement, although its absurdity sufficiently proves it to be untrue.]

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28.—The weather is fair, and favorable for the crops.

Turkish Objections to Discussing all the Danubian Questions—The Spanish Ministry.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 28.—The Turkish Government has in a note urged upon the Powers its objections to the discussion of all questions affecting the Danubian Principalities in the London Conference.

THE SPANISH CABINET.

MADRID, Dec. 28.—Señor SAGASTA has taken the post of Foreign Minister, and not, as before stated, that of President of the Council.

The French Demonstration To-Night.

This evening, at the Cooper Institute, our French residents and their friends will engage in a demonstration in behalf of Republican France, which has been in preparation for some time, under the auspices of the French Democratic Central Club. It is argued by the friends of France that, no matter whether France succeeds or comes out triumphant in the present struggle against Germany, it is the duty of all free peoples to impede the spread of monarchical institutions, which, it is declared, is the object of the present war.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

CUBA.

Ruins of Valmaseda's Administration—The Rebels Circumscribing Everywhere —Theirs Wrecked Confidence—Arrival Out of the Missouri.

HAVANA, Dec. 28.—The rebels are presenting themselves for surrender everywhere in large numbers. Their confidence when they reach the troops is lamentable in the extreme.

....The steam-ship Missouri, from New-York, arrived yesterday morning.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Troops En Route for Arizona—German Vessels at San Francisco—A Likely Mayor—Unfavorable Weather for Crops —Gold Bullion.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—The steam-ship Montana, from Panama, touched at San Diego this morning, loaded with troops for Arizona. She will arrive here to-morrow night.

....The only German vessels now in port are: *Charles Loding*, Bordues and *Francisca*. The first is loading wheat for Europe, and the two others are discharged.....Mayor SALEZ has donated to public charities his entire official salaries, amounting to $4,500, for the ending year.....The weather throughout the State is cool and dry, and unfavorable to the new crops.

....The Odd-fellows' College and Home is to be located at Napa.

GEORGIA.

Congressmen Chosen at the Late Election—Lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad—Miscellaneous News.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 28.—THOS. J. SHEER, Republican, has been elected in the Fourth District to the Forty-second Congress by 800 majority. JEFFERSON F. LONG, Republican, has been elected from the same district to the Forty-first Congress. It is believed that JOHN S. BIGBY, Republican, in the Third District, and RICHARD H. WHITELEY, Republican, in the Second District, are elected. WM. P. PRICE, Democrat, was elected in the Sixth District by a large majority. Elbert, White, Banks, Madison, Habersham and Franklin Counties are largely Democratic.

In compliance with public notice by the Governor in October, bids were received until the 26th inst. for the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad. On opening the bids, the lease was awarded to the following company: John P. King, Joseph E. Brown, Alexander H. Stephens, John T. Grant, Benjamin H. Hill, E. W. Cole, Richard Peters, Wm. G. Johnson, Wm. S. Holt, A. J. White, C. A. Nutting, Benjamin May, E. Whitefelder, W. C. Morrill, Simon Cameron, H. J. Kimball, George Cook, Thomas A. Scott, Wm. T. Matthews, Wm. B. Dinsmore, H. B. Plant, Thomas Allen and their associates, making, in all, twenty-three. Other bids were made, but the parties failed to comply with the law, by tendering efficient security. The successful Company is one of the strongest ever formed in the South, and the shareholders represent in their own right over $15,600,000. They give as securities the following railroad companies: The Georgia, the Central, the South-western, the Macon and Western, Atlanta and West Point, Macon and Brunswick, and Albany, in Georgia; Nashville and Chattanooga, of Tennessee, and the St. Louis and Iron Mountain, of Missouri.

The companies signing as securities are worth $30,000,000. The high character of the lessees, their undoubted solvency, and the large capital of the Company, are ample guarantees that the road will be well managed and the terms of the lease faithfully complied with. The rental agreed to be paid to the State is $25,000 per month for twenty years, and the road is to be returned in as good a condition in every respect, as it now is, at the end of the lease. Ex-Gov. JOSEPH E. BROWN resigned his office as Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court before putting in the bid, and has been unanimously elected as President of the new Company, to whom the road is leased.

H. J. KIMBALL has been elected President of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad.....Judge HOPKINS, today, dissolved the injunction against the water works contract.....Chief-Justice BROWN has resigned. Ex-Gov. JAMES JOHNSON, of Columbus, has been telegraphed for, and will probably succeed him.....B. H. HILL has published a letter denying that he had written to the Radicals, either favoring radicalism or seeking office.

FIRES.

Hotel and Other Buildings Burned at Valasta—A Theatre Destroyed at Memphis, Tenn.—Damage to an Attleborough Jewelry Factory—Destruction of Officers' Quarters at Fort Smith, Ark. —Other Losses.

HUDSON, N. Y., Dec. 28.—At 4 o'clock this morning fire broke out in the United States Hotel in Valatie, owned by WILLIAM H. THAYPORN. The weather being dry, the flames swept through the large wooden structure, and it was soon completely enveloped. The flames communicated to the stables and out-buildings connected with the hotel, and thence to the adjoining buildings, occupied by Mr. HEWETT as a dwelling and saloon, VAN ALTZEEN'S dwelling and saloon, and the barns of Messrs. FERON, SHARP and HEWETT, which were all totally destroyed. Three valuable horses belonging to Mr. HEWETT were burned to death. The loss will exceed $20,000, on which there is an insurance of $11,000. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The following were the principal losses and insurances: WM. BRADFORD'S loss is $11,000; insured in the Peoples', Worcester, $2,000; Royal, Liverpool, $2,000; Ætna and Hartford, each $1,000. SAMUEL HEWETT'S loss is $5,000; insured in the Commercial, of Albany, $600; Phœnix, of Hartford, $700; Ætna, of Hartford, $500, and Home, of New-York, $700. JOHN VAN ALSTYNE'S loss is $1,500; no insurance. JAMES PAITON'S loss on barn and contents is $1,000. Insured for $1,000 in the North American, of Philadelphia.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 28.—Brown's Varieties, on Jefferson-street, was burned early this morning. The building, wardrobe, scenery, &c., were entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at $10,000.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 28.—The jewelry manufactory of IRA RICHARDS & CO., in North Attleborough, Mass., was damaged by fire this morning.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 28.—Advices from Fort Smith, Ark. state that the brick block in that city, known as the Officers' Quarters, was burned on the 20th inst. The buildings were occupied by Major THIBAUT, commandant of the post, with his family, and the families of several other officers. The loss is $50,000.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Dec. 28.—A fire occurred here at midnight, destroying three frame buildings. The sufferers are Mrs. HORNCHERELD, dry goods; Mrs. A. BOYD, confectionery, and M. H. LOBBY, cigars. The losses are estimated at $10,000.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 28.—The dwelling of WALTER HOUSE, in Glastonbury, was burned, with all its contents, about 3 o'clock this morning. The family only escaped in their night-clothes. Loss $5,000; insured for $700.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 28.—About 9½ o'clock this evening a fire broke out in the upper story of MCVEAN & HASTINGS' paper warehouse on Exchange-street. Fire-annihilators were introduced into the building, and in half an hour extinguished the flames. The building was, however, flooded with water. The damage by fire was slight. At midnight flames were discovered in the lower story of the same establishment, and soon enveloped the building, and now threaten the adjoining structures.

The loss of MCVEAN & HASTINGS' by the fire is $5,000; insurance, $3,000. H. G. WEBSTER, the owner of the building, had an insurance on it of $2,000, which amounts will almost cover his loss. The stock of rolls in J. FRANK'S shop was damaged by water a few hundred dollars.

ROUGH WEATHER AT SEA.

A Vessel from Weehawken for Boston Meets Terrible Gales—A Canaller Seeks Refuge, Blown to Sea, Makes Provincetown, N. S., After Four Weeks.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 28.—The schooner *George A Scully*, of Yarmouth, Capt. HALLEN, which sailed from Weehawken, N. J., for Boston, with a cargo of coal, arrived here today, and reports that, in a gale between Cape Cod and Thatcher's Island, she carried away her boom and head gears; that she got to leeward, but finally reached this harbor, where she will make necessary repairs and then proceed to Boston.

PROVINCETOWN, N. S., Dec. 28.—The schooner *Colonel Higgins*, bound from Bangor, Me., to Hingham, Mass., with a cargo of lumber, has arrived here, after being four weeks at sea. She will be obliged to unload for repairs.

VIOLENT DEATHS.

A Bank Watchman Shot at Westerly, R. I.—Another Murder in Kentucky—Suicide.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 28.—JONATHAN CRANDALL, a bank watchman in Westerly, R. I., was approached by five suspicious-looking strangers, at 1 o'clock this morning, when one of them shot him through the head. The village was alarmed, but the ruffians fled. A set of burglars' tools was found, this morning, under the platform of the depot.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 28.—ROBERT ALEXANDER was killed by JAMES WICKERSHAM, at Hardeburg, Ky., on Saturday last. WICKERSHAM, when pursued by the officers, offered resistance, and was shot several times and dangerously wounded.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 28.—JACK DOWNS, formerly a Deputy Sheriff, committed suicide last night by taking strychnine.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

A Train Off the Track in Ohio—An Emigrant Car Rolls Down an Embankment—One Man Killed and Seventeen Injured—The Hartford Accident.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 28.—The Atlantic and Great Western mail train, bound west, this morning ran off the track about five miles west of Meadville, near Buttons. The blind car, which was filled with emigrants, was thrown down an embankment of thirty feet, turning over several times. One man named HOPKINS was killed, and two others were badly injured. One of them is not expected to recover. Fifteen others were slightly injured. The train was about two hours behind time, and was running very rapidly when the accident occurred. The cause is not known, but it is supposed that it is to be ascribed to a poor rail, as one was found broken, and its ties were entirely broken off. The injured were brought to Meadville.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 28.—Rev. J. W. STROUD, of Minnesota, who was injured by the recent railroad accident in this city, was worse yesterday afternoon, but is very much better today, and his symptoms encourage hopes of his ultimate recovery.

THE EAST.

Trial for Defrauding the Revenue in Boston—An Ingenious Process of Smuggling from the British Maritime Provinces.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 28.—In the trial of DEXTER T. HILLS *et al.* charged with smuggling, before the United States Court today, Assistant District-Attorney DICKERSON opened the case for the Government, briefly stating the *modus operandi* of the defendants in getting liquors from Nova Scotia, where, he alleged, they arranged with parties to ship the goods by one vessel and transfer them to a coaster at sea, which landed them at Boston and New-York without suspicion of fraud, the latter vessel not coming under the entry rules of vessels engaged in trade with foreign ports upon landing. It was further alleged that the British customs marks were erased, and United States revenue stamps supplied, and the goods transported, concealed and offered for sale by the defendants, who, as owners, agents, warehousemen, teamsters, &c., have their several parts in the business. The amount claimed as lost to the Government, by the several transactions alleged, is $150,000. Collector RUSSELL, and other officers of the customs in Boston, were placed upon the stand and examined at some length. The case is likely to last for several days.

The Boston "Financial Irregularities" —The Fine of the Newtonville Bank Cashier Remitted by the President— Accidentally Killed—Death of a Politician.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 28.—The President has remitted the fine of $25,000 imposed on E. POMEROY DEMS, late cashier of the Newtonville Bank, for participation in the famous State-street "irregularities." DEMS having served his six months' sentence in Dedham Jail.....HENRY N. RANDALL, of Beekmanton, N. Y., was killed, yesterday, in Somerville, by falling off a scaffolding while at work.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Dec. 28.—Hon. WILLIAM CLAGGETT, formerly a prominent politician of this State, died today, aged eighty.

Funeral of Rev. Mr. Stone at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 28.—The funeral of Rev. COLLINS STONE, late Principal of the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, who was killed by the cars last Friday, took place today, Rev. Mr. GOULD making the funeral address. Among those present were Dr. PEET and Dr. BARNARD, of New-York; Prof. FAIRMAN, of Washington; representatives of the Deaf and Dumb Unions of Boston, the Directors and Teachers of the American Asylum, and others connected with deaf-mute instruction. The pupils of the American Asylum occupied the galleries of the church, and Mr. GOULD'S address and prayer was interpreted to them by Prof. BARTLETT by signs, the pupils giving the closest attention.

Embezzlement by an Insurance Officer—The Boston Bank Statement.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 28.—BENJAMIN CHICKERING, of Pittsfield, was today ejected from the office of Secretary and Treasurer of the Berkshire Mutual Life Insurance Company, of that town, he having appropriated $20,000 of the Company's funds for gold speculation. The Company, however, is secured from loss.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—The following is the regular weekly statement of the condition of the banks in this city:

Capital	$67,500,000
Loans	106,540,694
Specie	1,750,301
Legal Tenders	12,007,400
Due from other banks	13,911,288
Due to other banks	15,695,308
Deposits	44,304,100
Circulation	54,622,180

Republican Congressional Nomination in New-Hampshire—The Connecticut Republican State Convention.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 28.—The Second District Republican Convention today renominated A. F. STEVENS for Congress, on the second ballot.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 28.—The Republican State Convention, for the nomination of Governor and other State officers, is called to meet at the Music Hall, NEW-HAVEN, on Wednesday, the 25th of January, 1871, at 10 A. M.

ALBANY.

Preparing for the Legislature—Report of the State Auditor on Canal Affairs— The New Management a Failure—The Constitution Not a Long Keeper Reader—Governor's Message.

ALBANY, Dec. 28.—The report of Auditor BELL, on canal affairs, which is nearly ready for the press, and which will be presented to the Legislature on Tuesday next, will be unusually elaborate and interesting. He shows that the change in canal management inaugurated this year by an act of the last Legislature has proved an utter failure, and that even the sinking fund has had to be drawn upon to meet deficiencies in the earnings. He declares it to be an unwise policy to seek to compete for the carrying trade by reducing the tolls below a remunerative point, and claims that the canals will get a legitimate share of business at fair tolls. The causes of the present condition of canal affairs are brought prominently to view in the report, and the Auditor points out a safe and economical course to pursue. He shows that our carrying facilities, by rail and canal, from the West to the East, are superior to those of any other State, that, consequently, they must secure the largest share of the trade, and that, in fact, they are in advance and beyond the present supply. The report is systematically and conveniently classified into separate articles, and so plainly and clearly written as to be understood by the most superficial reader.....The Controller's report, which is also nearly ready to print, is long and very comprehensive. It will be sent to the Legislature on Tuesday next.....The Governor's message is not yet finished.

THE WEST.

Gen. Schenck's Preparations to Enter on the Mission to England—A Interesting—New National Banks in Michigan.

DAYTON, Ohio, Dec. 28.—Gen. SCHENCK will resign his present seat in Congress about the 10th of January, and has taken passage for England on the 18th. No election to fill the short vacancy is likely to be ordered. He will not return home before sailing. His daughter, Miss SALLY, will accompany him. The other two daughters following in April. Mr. MORAN, Secretary of Legation at London, will remain there. There is a snow-storm here today.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—The First National Bank of Sioux City, with a capital of $100,000, and the First National Bank of Charlotte, Mich., with a capital of $50,000, have been authorized by the Controller of the Currency to commence business.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 28.—SAMUEL REED, the eldest member of the Masonic body in the West, died yesterday in Covington, Ohio.

A Railroad Riot in Minnesota—Troops Sent for to Fort Ripley.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 28.—A special from St. Paul, says that a serious riot is in progress on the Northern Pacific Railroad. Some sub-contractors, who were given a contract for three miles of the road, drew their pay from the contractors, SMITH & GOULD, and absconded without paying the men, who, on hearing of it, tore down the shanties, seized the wagons and stores, and drove the General Superintendent from the ground. They were told that they would be paid for their work, but they also demanded pay for the three days of the riot. This was refused, and on request of the Governor, Gen. HANCOCK has sent orders to Fort Ripley for troops to quell the riot. It is proposed to arrest the ringleaders and pay off and discharge the rest of the men.

THE INDIANS.

Proceedings at the Council at Okmulgee— Report on Education and Population of the Indian Nations Represented in the Council.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 28.—The *Republican* has a letter from Okmulgee, Indian Territory, dated the 20th, which gives the following synopsis of the proceedings of the Indian Council in session there: Resolutions were adopted that

The Superintendent of the Southern and Central Indians, Commissioner ENOCH HOAG, be requested to inform, through their respective agents, the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, Comanches, &c., that the Cherokees, Chickasaws, &c., have met in General Council with the object to cement more firmly their friendship and kindly feelings, and of their desire that these wild tribes should mutually preserve amongst themselves and with the Government of the United States; that the object of this Council is to promote the general welfare of all Indians residing in the Indian Territory, and secure their future comfort, to themselves and their children; that they now present fears that delegates from these wild tribes should hereafter meet them when prepared and obtain their aid and consent in establishing and maintaining friendly relations among themselves and with the people of the United States. G. W. GRAHAM, the delegate from the Creek Nation, was chosen Permanent Secretary of the Council, with the approbation of Indian Commissioner PARKER.

The Committee on Education made a report, of which the following is an abstract:

The population of the Choctaw Nation is between 18,000 and 17,000. They have forty-eight public schools, and will soon have two boarding-schools, one for each sex. They have twenty youths at school in the United States. Number of children attending school, 1,400; annual school fund, $60,000. The population of the Cherokee Nation is 17,000, and the annual school fund to be about $70,000. This nation has forty-eight public schools, six of which are for colored children exclusively. The orphans of the Cherokees are supported by the interest on the Orphan Fund. There is one mission school, conducted by Moravian and several private schools. The population of the Creeks is 15,000. They have twenty-two public schools, and will soon have a boarding-school. Annual school fund, $30,000. Superintendent of Public Instruction. They have one boarding school, and another nearly completed, each accommodating eighty pupils. The Superintendents of these schools are paid by the Methodists and Presbyterians, and all expenses are paid by the nation. Six of their public schools are exclusively for colored children; they have one female seminary, at which $2,000 and 700 is the average number of pupils. The population of the Seminoles is 2,500. They have four public schools, and 120 pupils, and a new mission school will soon be ready, capable of accommodating fifty pupils. Their annual school fund of $2,000. The population of the Chickasaws is 5,000. They have eleven public schools, and 300 pupils, and their annual school fund is $60,000. They keep fifty children at school in the States at an annual expense of $250 each. The population of the Osages is 3,000 to 4,000. They have fifty pupils at the Catholic mission. The annual school fund is $4,000. The population of the Peorias is 700. They have one school, with twenty-five pupils, and the annual school fund of $2,000. The Ottowas have one school and fifty pupils.

Funeral of the Late Rev. Dr. Albert Barnes in Philadelphia—Tributes to His Character by Prominent Clergymen.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 28.—The funeral of the late Rev. ALBERT BARNES, D. D., took place this afternoon from his late residence. There was a large attendance of clergymen and friends of the deceased. The opening address was made by Rev. THOMAS H. SKINNER, of New-York. Bishop STEVENS, of the Episcopal Church, paid a tribute to the character of the deceased. Addresses were also made by Revs. JOHN CHAMBERS, HENRICK JOHNSON and DR. DANIEL MARSH. The interment took place at Laurel Hill. The memorial sermon will be delivered in the course of a week or two by Rev. Dr. HENRICK JOHNSON in the Washington-square Church.

Personal.

Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Ex-Senator J. R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin; Senator H. W. Corbett, of Oregon, and Judge R. S. Spofford, of Massachusetts, are at the Astor House. Hon. John M. Morrell, of Pennsylvania; Hon. J. K. Ramsay and Hon. J. Tillinghast, of Albany; Major J. N. Knapp, of Auburn, and Rev. Henry W. Dexter, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Prof. Anderson, of Rochester; Hon. W. D. Bishop, of Connecticut, and E. W. Hooper, of Boston, are at the Albemarle Hotel. Gen. Gen. Peabody Elliot, of Washington, and Prof. Gisswald, of Savannah, are at the St. James Hotel. Major Baker, of the Signal Service; Hon. Arthur Cheney, of Boston; L. D. Hibbard, of Buffalo; Hon. J. H. Ashere, of Washington, and Hon. Wm. Williams, of Dunkirk, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. George W. Booker, of Virginia, Hon. A. C. Chapin, of Rochester, and E. J. Burrall, of Geneva, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

THE TRAGEDY IN BOSTON.

An Infamous Man Attempts to Kill his Wife and Commits Suicide.

From the Boston Journal, Dec. 28.

A horrible affair happened at the West End last night. ROBERT M. YOUNG, a bookbinder by trade, resided at No. 111 Brighton-street, with his wife ELIZABETH J. YOUNG, to whom he had been married about ten years. The couple lived pleasantly together until a short time ago, when the man became low-spirited, took to drinking, and abused his wife when in possession of excise and imbecility. Last night the quarrel culminated in the husband attacking his wife with a hatchet and a razor, and then putting an ugly gash in his own throat that nearly severed the head from the trunk and instantly destroyed life.

From the particulars that could be gathered of the affair, it seems that the two children of the unhappy couple, a boy of six years of age and a girl of four, left home yesterday afternoon to attend a Christmas party at the house of their uncle, on Fenton-street, the parents preferring to follow after. At 8 o'clock the husband came and wife were seen at the window by some of the neighbors, and at that time they appeared to be conversing together in a pleasant manner. About 9 o'clock the husband was putting on his coat to go out with his wife, (who was meanwhile preparing herself for the party) when a fit of frenzy appeared to seize him, and after abusing her for some little time, he procured a razor and dealt her a blow with the weapon in his hand. She immediately ran to the closet in the room, and attempted to shut herself in, but the infuriated man was too quick for her. He succeeded in preventing her closing the door, and made several cuts at her, inflicting two or three slight wounds on the left side of the head. Mrs. YOUNG then attempted to wrest the razor from him, but in so doing she received some cuts on her left hand. The man then snatched up a small hatchet that was lying in the room, and again dashed at his wife, who had by means of much exertion got to the door. Each time he attempted to strike her, and so saved her life.

The screams of the woman soon attracted a crowd outside the house, some of whom, fearing that something of a tragic nature was transpiring inside, ran to the Third Police District and also to Young's brother-in-law. Officers FITZGERALD and MCNAMARA were quickly on the spot, followed a moment afterward by the relatives, and by other officers. On effecting an entrance to the room, an awful scene presented itself, so sickening in its details that more than one strong man fainted away. The floor was entirely covered with the blood of both parties.

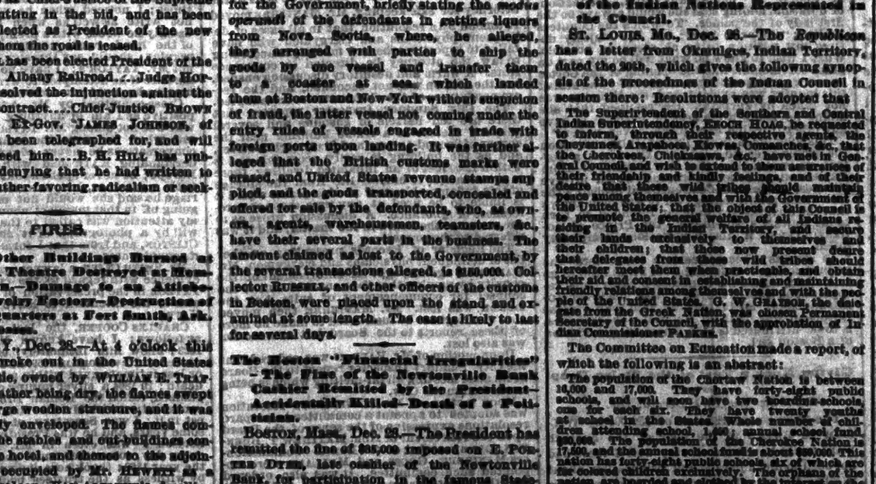
The woman's dress was considerably torn and covered with gore; the man was also bloody. They were clinched in each other's arms, the husband still retaining his hold of the razor, having got his hold of it in the struggle. As soon as the officers made another rush at his wife and cut her, and then, seing a horror-struck party of men in the room for the first time, he deliberately drew the weapon across his own throat with such force as to sever the jugular and carotid arteries and nearly sever the head from the body. Death was instantaneous.

The woman was attended by Dr. MCDONALD, who sewed up thirteen different cuts on her head, neck and hands; none of them were very serious, however, and the probabilities are that she will recover, thanks to her presence of mind in clinging to YOUNG when he attempted to strike her with the hatchet, one blow of which, fairly aimed, must have killed her on the spot. The body of the man was viewed by Coroner RICHARDSON, who deemed an inquest unnecessary. It was then given to an undertaker for burial.

The deceased had always borne a good reputation, both as a workman and a husband. For some time past, as has already been stated, he had been subject to fits of despondency, and these were always followed by tremors, when he became utterly unmanageable. There was no reason to be found for the slightest foundation for his jealousy, which only showed itself when laboring under mental aberration. He was a member of Hose Company No. 3, and was much respected by his comrades.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Wednesday, Dec. 28, at 11:20 o'clock:



Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

The Weather Report from the Top of the Mountains.

SUMMIT OF MOUNT WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—At 7 P. M. the barometer stood 23 in, and the thermometer 11°; relative humidity, 89-100; wind, west; velocity of the wind, four miles per hour; weather, clear in the afternoon, and a glorious sunset, giving a beautiful hue to the snow and clouds.

Arrival of the City of Brooklyn.

The steam-ship *City of Brooklyn*, from Liverpool Dec 15, via Queenstown 16th, with mose-shandise and 220 passengers, reached this port early this morning. She reports that on Dec. 17, 200 miles west from Fastnet, she passed the British ship *Minerva*, bound east. On the 19th, in lat. 49, lon. 27 12, passed a brigrigged steamer, bound East; on the 20th, lat. 42 56, lon. 21 40, exchanged night signals with a National steamer, bound East; on the 27th, lat. 47 24, lon. 60, passed a four-masted steamer, bound East; and on the 28th, off Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship City of Cork, hence for Liverpool.

The Year's Business in the United States Courts and Commissioners' Offices.

During the year 1870 there have been commenced, in the common law branch of the Circuit Court, ninety-four suits, exclusive of cases under the Internal Revenue law, and against the Collector of the Port, for alleged illegal exaction of duties, and forty-two heard and disposed of. In the equity branch, 201 suits were commenced and fifty-six heard and disposed of.

In admiralty, on appeal, and reviews in bankruptcy from the District Court, thirty-eight cases were brought, and twenty-three heard and disposed of. Eighteen appeals were taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. In the criminal branch, 128 indictments were found, and fifty-four heard and disposed of. KENNETH G. WHITE, RICHARD M. STILWELL and JOHN A. GRISLER have issued, during the year, over 900 warrants for various offences, including violations of the Internal Revenue laws, cruel and unusual punishment on the high seas, fraudulent bankruptcy, perjury, smuggling, counterfeiting, embezzling, and opening letters, &c.; a great number of which were sent to the Grand Jury.

During the year 1870, the admiralty, revenue and criminal revenue suits have been instituted, of which 142 have been finally disposed of. On the common law and equity side, 158 suits were instituted.

In the bankruptcy branch, during the year, 190 involuntary and 88 voluntary petitions have been filed, making a total of 2,910 since the filing of the first petition on the 1st of June, 1867. During the year, 94 decrees in the bankruptcy were granted.

Messrs. BETTS and ORDRONAUX, Clerks of the Court, are also Clerks of the United States Commissioners. During the year they have issued 200 warrants, embracing the crimes of murder, manslaughter, counterfeiting, robbery, arson, the high seas, seduction on the high seas, assaulting public justice, embezzling letters, various frauds on the internal revenue, and also a large number of warrants against delinquent non-taxpaying distillers. The fees which these officers have received in the name of the United States Internal Revenue laws.....

BILLIARDS.

The 24,000 Game Between Sexton and Hastelow Won by the Former by 406. Resumption of Play.

A specially audience assembled at the Academy of Music last night, the attraction being the great three-cornered game of 2,000 carroms, for $2,000, between A. P. SEXTON and CYRILLE DION. The circumstances leading to heighten the interest in this affair. In the first place the man had already played twice in public at this game on same terms, and once in private, DION scoring a total of 8,000 points to RUDOLPHE'S 2,824, and winning two of the three games. Nevertheless, (and this was the second circumstance having a bearing upon the match) RUDOLPHE had contracted to give his antagonist five per cent., or 100 in 2,000. Experts attached but little importance to this odds, as games of 1,000 points and upward are seldom won by less than 100; but the bulk of amateurs wondered why RUDOLPHE should venture to give points to one who has heretofore played only 2,824. But these fine-drawn points can give another five per cent., and still leave a very fair chance to win, was demonstrated last night at too early an hour to please the hundreds with whom the left-handed DION was a favorite. A rather fortunate, and, at all events, a totally unexpected fact, as RUDOLPHE'S first play, gave him full command of all the balls ranged near the head cushion. Playing with that excessive caution for which he is proverbial, he counted on, still Fortune's favorite, until he had scored 315. Then quickly the position reversed, and DION was next seen who was virtually giving the odds, and the run he was forced to allow was double that originally tendered by RUDOLPHE. That player closed his overwhelming run, so skillfully made despite its fortuitous aspects, at three minutes past 9, the game not opening until 8:24, in consequence of a dispute as to the referee, whose choice eventually being the esteemed Hartford amateur, GERSHOM B. HUBBELL. The betting was even at the start, and there were no public proffers of wagers after RUDOLPHE rolled up his 315.

Bad breaks for DION, and safe play on the part of his antagonist, were the most salient features up to the twenty-third inning, when RUDOLPHE made another fine run, amounting to 186, making his total 713 to 677. DION complained that the ball he was playing with was not exactly sound, and proposed to change it; another being on hand; but as this the referee would not allow, as he was unable to notice the alleged defect. Six innings afterward RUDOLPHE again got among the triple figures, adding 108 to his total, which was now 826 against 826. DION, having lost confidence in his ball, had meanwhile made but three runs above 10—10, 12 and 90.

At 11 o'clock there was an intermission of brief duration, at the close of which DION started upon a run that promised much, but amounted to but little, the balls stopping in a line, and forcing the player to shoot from the table at 63. He filled the gap with 7. DION, 970; RUDOLPHE, 1,000. Just how unlucky the former had been will appear when it is stated that, although showing no signs of nervousness, he had played for three hours with only any higher reward than a run of 90. This caught in bad fortune, and after a while the end came. At 12:16 he completed a run of 126, prematurely closed by the dark red being kissed into pocket. DION was now but 20 behind, and RUDOLPHE'S adherents were far less jubilant. We next heard the call, amid deafening applause, "DION, 1,215; RUDOLPHE, 1,214." At 12:40, DION makes his second run of triple figures, and before it is completed the offer is made from a private box, "$500 that Mr. DION wins." It is not taken. DION closes his run at 141, and the relative positions are: RUDOLPHE, 1,254; DION, 1,241. The latter leaves RUDOLPH but three balls upon the table. RUDOLPH compels DION to "bank." The latter counts upon these "banks" with unerring certainty, as he has done all night. RUDOLPH, for the first time, changes his seat—a sure sign of unsteadiness in the game—now 1,264 to 1,256 in DION'S favor. There is little prospect of its being over before 2½ o'clock, as DION, having to commanding a lead, will doubtless bole his ball whenever at all doubtful of a shot. As our report closes, (1:10 o'clock,) DION is 1,283 to RUDOLPH'S 1,264. The latter appears utterly discouraged, as well he may, after having so advantageous a lead snatched from him. The seventy-first inning is now in progress, showing an average of nearly 22.

The following is the score:

Innings.	Dion.	Balks.	Innings.	Dion.	Balks.
1	0	315	7	0	2
2	51	0	8	0	0
3	7	0	9	0	0
4	1	0	10	3	0
5	32	0	11	0	21
6	0	0	12	0	0

Total at the twelfth inning: DION, 101, including the odds, 100 points, given him by RUDOLPHE. RUDOLPHE, 677:

13	75	0	38	60	0
14	23	0	39	13	0
15	60	0	40	7	0
16	11	20	41	0	0
17	0	0	42	0	0
18	1	0	43	0	0
19	0	0	44	0	0
20	12	10	45	0	0
21	0	0	46	0	0
22	0	0	47	0	0
23	0	0	48	0	0
24	0	0	49	0	0
25	0	0	50	0	0
26	0	0	51	0	0
27	0	0	52	0	0
28	0	0	53	0	0
29	0	0	54	0	0
30	0	0	55	0	0
31	0	0	56	0	0
32	0	0	57	0	0
33	0	0	58	0	0
34	0	0	59	0	0
35	0	0	60	0	0
36	0	0	61	0	0
37	0	0	62	0	0

At the end of the seventieth inning the game stood: DION, 1,514; RUDOLPH, 1,502.

63	122	0	68	13

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Condition of the New-York City Lunatic Asylum.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are some statements in an article entitled "A Day with Lunatics," on the fifth page of the TIMES of this morning, that are rather overdrawn, and that I am sure you will be pleased to correct.

First—The diet at the New-York City Lunatic Asylum is wholesome, nutritious, abundant in quantity, and of sufficient variety. In quality, it is quite as good or better than that used by the majority of the laboring class. There have been deficiencies in some articles at times—in certain kinds of vegetables, for instance—but of late there has been no such deficiency. In varying the modes of preparation, it is true that there may be room for improvement. It is enough to say, however, that constant efforts are being made to remedy these deficiencies.

Secondly—In cleanliness, the halls, bedding, clothing and persons of the patients are, as a rule, above reproach. Indeed, the cleanliness of the Asylum, the patients and the surroundings, is almost proverbial. It excites the undisguised admiration of strangers who visit the institution, whenever, as is sometimes done, they are shown through every portion of the Asylum. It must not be understood from this that there are no exceptions to the rule of cleanliness. Some of the insane are more filthy in their habits than language can express, and it would be strange, indeed, if the persons, the clothing and the apartments occupied by these were always presentable. No private household, however well-ordered, would at all times bear a critical inspection by censorious persons.

Thirdly—As a rule, the patients are comfortably clad. At times it is true that the clothing is pretty well worn, and hence not very genteel in appearance, but it is, nevertheless, with certain exceptions, clean and whole. Some patients are, however, so destructive and slovenly in their habits that it requires the utmost care to keep them clothed at all. Personal restraints are reported to only in extreme cases, for reasons that are well understood by 'medical men; and the patients referred to will sometimes so use their liberty as to render themselves less tidy in appearance than could be desired. What the writer of the article has designated as squalor in appearance, undoubtedly depends much more on the effects of the disease than on the condition of the clothing. Many of the chronic insane are extremely unprepossessing and even repulsive in their expression of face, in the positions they assume and in their manner. However well clad they may be, they are still repulsive to many persons.

Fourthly—The impression would seem to be conveyed that no efforts are made to amuse the patients. Now, this is very far from being correct. Throughout the greater portion of the year there are frequent exhibitions of the finest photoscraphic views and paintings on glass by means of the stereopticon; from time to time there are readings and lectures by gentlemen from the City and by the resident staff of officers; concerts of vocal and instrumental music are often given by amateurs from the City, and by patients and other members of the household. Throughout the whole of last Winter a singing class, consisting of a considerable number of patients, was taught by one of the officers one evening each week. Books to the number of nearly a thousand volumes have been presented for the use of the patients by the resident clergymen, by Mr. PEABODY, the HAIRPINS, and others; one evening each week is devoted to dancing, and as many of the patients are engaged in this amusement as there are means to accommodate; three classes of female patients exercise in light gymnastics each secular day, under the guidance of a teacher, this exercise affording both relaxation from the enui that is so likely to attend asylum life, and at the same time invigorating the physical system by an agreeable method, while from time to time other amusements and relaxations are devised and provided. It is true that all this is done with great labor and painstaking on the part of the officers of the institution, owing to the limited space and accommodations at their command, and that under more favorable circumstances they would do much more in this direction to aid in the moral treatment of their patients. What has been stated above is enough to show, however, that the inmates are not altogether without relaxations and amusements.

The annual reports of the resident physician of the Asylum, especially that for the year 1867, seem to have furnished the main facts stated by the author of the TIMES article, but they are presented as to convey a very different impression from that conveyed by the reports themselves. A more correct putting of the case would be as follows: There were and are certain deficiencies at this Asylum that must be supplied before the highest success in treating our patients can be attained. Of this the Board of Commissioners and the medical staff have long been aware, but the supplying of these deficiencies, owing to the unsettled state of the country, was, for a considerable time, thought to be impracticable, since money was an indispensable prerequisite. When this upon which being compelled to look for such occasions. The demand was at once yielded to. But to "avoid wounding the religious susceptibilities of the people, it would be expected that foreigners should remain quiet and uncover their heads until the procession had passed."

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 26, 1870. E. E., M. D.

"Mr. Macy's Explanation."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. R. H. MACY comes out in this morning's TIMES, with what is headed an "Explanation" but which, in reality, is nothing more than an advertisement of his shop and his large business.

That this large business, conducted as it is in Mr. MACY'S shop, should invite pickpockets and shoplifters is very natural, so, also, is it natural that Mr. MACY should employ "a skilled Police detective." But all this does not make it either natural or proper that respectable ladies should be arrested and incarcerated as the instances of ignorance and self-sufficiency of "shop girls, the "skilled Police detective" being engaged, meanwhile, in looking after his own quarry.

Where does the magnificent MACY keep himself, that his own discrimination may not be appealed to?

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1870. B.

Italian School, No. 44 Franklin-Street.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A gentleman, after having visited our school last week, sent in a donation of $10, with an elegantly-bound Bible, and several copies of the New Testament. As the letter accompanying the gift was simply signed F. D., I must crave your intervention in order to acknowledge it, and inform, at the same time, our kind donor that I have handed the money to the ladies, who are now engaged in collecting funds for our Christmas festival, which is to take place on the evening of the 30th inst., at the House of Industry, No. 155 Worth-street, and at which I hope to have the pleasure of seeing, and thanking personally, our benevolent friend.

A. E. CERQUA, Superintendent.

San Francisco's Trade with the South Pacific Colonies.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Dec. 21.

The increasing trade with Australia and the other British colonies in the South Pacific, makes it a matter of interest to the public to learn that the subsidies asked from the Colonial Governments will, beyond a question, be granted to the new steamer line. We are reliably informed that the liberal subsidy already voted by New-Zealand, will certainly take this direction. The Government of Queensland will grant $50,000, while that of New South Wales only awaits the action of Congress, when it will place upon the estimates $150,000, to be granted to an American line.

The growing good feeling between the colonists and our own citizens is one of the best, as it is one of the first fruits of this enterprise, which even in anticipation is turning a large traffic to our shores.

The last news has, among the colonists, created an almost unanimous feeling in favor of the transcontinental route. The peaceful policy of our Government and our freedom from the entanglements of European politics, which are never-failing sources of contention to the Old World, are recognized by the Australian colonists as facts which should reconcile them to the safer conveyance of their mails and merchandise under a neutral flag.

There is, moreover, a growing appreciation of the ingenuity and enterprise of our people, which creates a demand for American merchandise, in agricultural implements and machinery, large orders for which will continue to come forward by every steamer. Such is the present demand for freighting facilities in that direction that another sailing vessel must soon be laid on for the South Pacific ports. A review of the able report of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, which we published a few days ago, will show that the Eastern as well as the far Western States may profit by this growing trade. For while California and Oregon can supply grain, lumber, quicksilver, flax, hams, hops, and dried and bottled fruits, of which articles the Australian colonies demand eleven million dollars' worth yearly, other States of the Union may, through us, compete for the trade in tobacco, nails, hardware, woolen and cotton goods, furniture, boots, shoes and agricultural implements, and machinery, for which the yearly demand is nearly thirty millions of dollars. The main proportion of this trade, which is fine of large steamers will secure to the ports in well worth carrying for, and we confidently expect the new line to be established by the coming February.

CURRENT NOTES.

Gen. BUTLER is in Boston.

JAMES READ, merchant, of Boston, first gave GEORGE PEABODY credit for goods.

Philadelphia's Police is expected to cost $602,218 next year.

Small-pox is raging in Oregon. The papers speak of one family of eleven persons, who were all down with it at the same time.

A lady stenographer is astonishing the old fogies in attendance at the present term of the Supreme Court in Somerset County, Maine.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* estimates the value of the yearly fruit crop of California at $5,000,000.

In Milwaukee, on Thursday night last, twin infants froze to death in their crib in the same room in which their parents slept.

WESLEY SMEAD, who founded the Widows' Home in Cincinnati, sent, it is said, $5,000 recently, on his seventieth birthday, making his total contribution $37,000.

JOSHUA B. TOBEY, one of the most skillful iron manufacturers in New-England, died in Wareham, Mass., on Christmas, aged sixty-four years.

A stove, used for heating a car by means of hot water, exploded at the Boston and Albany station, in Boston, on Monday afternoon. No person was in the car at the time.

One of the new members of the Illinois Legislature has declined a free pass on a railroad, and has had all the correspondence published in the newspapers of his district to show how unselfish and patriotic he is.

A man who has been Governor of Maine "accommodated" a customer on the cars with $100 the other day, "until he could get a check for $2,000 cashed." That Ex-Governor has lost his faith in human nature.

One of Philadelphia's meanest men has found that the pecuniary value of the Christmas presents he received is less than the value of those he gave, and he has written a letter to the Press complaining of it.

Rev. W. H. H. MURRAY, of Boston, received a sleigh as a Christmas present from some members of his congregation, and said that he thought such a turnout would be adapted to a 2:25 gait, at least.

A South Carolina mother, when she found too late that her daughter had eloped with a member of the Legislature, seized her trunk at the depot, and asserted her vanishing authority by burning its contents.

Messrs. E. H. ANDREWS and E. GEORGE, of Syracuse, reported to have been lost in the fire at Richmond on the morning of the 26th inst., are safe, having arrived at home on Tuesday morning. They were guests in the Spotswood Hotel, and very narrowly escaped.

An experienced planter from the South, who has been experimenting in cotton-growing in Merced County, California, has come to the conclusion that twenty acres of land in that State cultivated to cotton under the right conditions, will pay more than double the profit ordinarily realized from 160 acres of wheat.

A child, about four years of age, who was abandoned by a wandering party of gypsies, last Summer, in Ottawa County, Ohio, has since been in the family of a farmer residing in Ottawa, and he, thinking the little girl may have been stolen from her parents, has now advertised the fact.

The new capital of West Virginia is apparently not over-supplied with hotels, as the citizens of Charleston have appointed a committee to provide accommodations for the members of the Legislature, and for the Judges and attorneys in attendance upon the Supreme Court. The Wheeling *Intelligencer* suggests that they are to be "boarded round."

Massachusetts papers report that President ELIOT, of Harvard College, has told some of the students that he has sufficient evidence to convict in a Court of Justice one of those concerned in the recent "gunpowder plot," but if that student will make a full confession, his punishment shall go no further than expulsion from the College.

Two sons of the late FRANCIS KITTLE, who was murdered in Stephentown by his blind son ASA, deny that their father was in any way responsible for ASA'S blindness, or that he caused his other son's lameness. The say that "the unfortunate man now sleeping in his grave may have had his faults, but he was not such a brute as he has been represented to be, and they are bound to defend his memory against such aspersions."

Minnesota papers tell a sad story of a little girl and boy who wandered away from the house of their father in Morrison County in that State, and subsequently were found dead by the Indians. The boy lay on his back, having apparently died without much suffering. The girl had taken her rings from her ears, and wrapping them with a lock of her hair in a small piece of cloth, had put the little parcel in her pocket, and then lain down and died from cold, hunger and exposure.

Death of an Aged Actress in New-Orleans —Some Reminiscences of the Drama in that City and Elsewhere.

From the New-Orleans Commercial Bulletin, Dec. 22.

On Tuesday morning the daily city papers contained an obituary notice to the effect that Mme. DELPHINE CURTO had died the previous morning at 10 o'clock, aged seventy-five. Not a word of comment accompanied this announcement, and our citizens were simply informed that they had to mourn the loss of the wife of our estimable fellow-citizen and accomplished maestro, Prof. G. CURTO.

A few of the present generation can remember that the deceased, who was no less a personage than DELPHINE CLOSEL, half a century ago the leading lady at the old Orleans Theatre, whose remarkable talents, whether displayed in tragedy, drama or comedy, would cause the whole French-speaking population to flock to the old temple on Orleans-street to see Mme. CLOSEL in her inimitable impersonations. This lady was the first to create in this city the rôles of *Mary Stuart*, *Marie Tudor* and *Marguerite de Bourgogne*, in the latter being assisted by the celebrated PERRIN, nephew of TALMA, as *Burridan*.

Such a long time has since elapsed that it would be almost impossible to review more fully the achievements of CLOSEL; and besides, it is not our object to do any thing more than pay a last tribute to the memory of the genius which has just fled from earth. Her time may well be called the golden age of the New Orleans Opera-house, when the drama alternated with the opera in sharing the appreciation of our enthusiastic public. The management was then under the control of the masterly artist of JOHN DAVIS, now also gathered to his fathers, whose tact and spirit of enterprise made empty benches unknown at his theatre. CLOSEL will be remembered also by the audience of Niblo's of her time, where she frequently played with the New-Orleans Troupe, as well as in Boston and Philadelphia, during a ten years' connection with the stage in this country. Dancing from the rôle of Fir Princess in Mme. CLOSEL became the wife of FIR FERNANDO, with whom she lived a life of happiness until she died.

It would seem that fame favored its pet, for, in 1838, shortly after the advent of CLOSEL in this city, she had the honor of appearing on the boards of the Orleans Theatre with the great tragedians JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH, playing Hermione to his Orestes in RACINE'S beautiful written tragedy of "Andromache," as may be seen by the relic of the past in the shape of a theatre programme in those days, which we append. We have heard old citizens say that like to the occasion, both Princess played *Lady Macbeth* to their equally illustrious brother, JOHN PHILIP KEMBLE'S Thane, she more than shared the plaudits of the audience:

THEATRE D'ORLEANS.

Seconde et Dernière Representation de

MR. BOOTH.

Aujourd'hui, Jeudi, 21 Février, 1833,

ANDROMAQUE,

Tragédie en cinq actes et en vers de Racine, dans laquelle Mr. Booth jouera le rôle d'*Oreste*.

DISTRIBUTION.

Oreste, fils d'Agamemnon.....Mr. Booth
Pyrrhus, fils d'Achille, roi d'Epire.....Mr. Leblanc
Pylade, ami d'Oreste.....Tabary
Hermione, fille de Menelas et d'Helene.....Mme. Closel
Andromaque, veuve d'Hector.....Mme. Chollet
Cleone, confidente d'Hermione.....Closel
Cleone, confidente d'Andromaque.....Pierre Copine, confidente d'Hermione.....Solon
Garde.....Aquere et Figuere

Mr. BOOTH, remplira à l'occasion que le public du Theatre d'Orleans a daigné lui faire, cet rendra à Parterre et aux Premières Loges de cette Salle, le prix de leurs places pour la Représentation de ce soir, savoir: aux premières, un dollar, et au parterre, cinquante cents.

Tous les billets de la représentation d'hier seront reçus comme argent comptant.

THEATRE D'ORLEANS.

Demain Samedi, 23 Fév. 1833, sera donnée la Représentation de

MR. BOOTH.

Pour la troisième et dernière fois, la Tragédie d'ANDROMAQUE.

Mr. BOOTH, jouera le rôle d'*Oreste*.

Mme. CLOSEL, celui d'*Hermione*.

Mme. CHOLLET, celui d'*Andromaque*.

Et Mr. LEBLANC, celui de *Pyrrhus*.

Après laquelle, Mme. CLOSEL, dansera le Pas de Deux de la Fille du Danube, avec Mr. Aumer.

Et Mr. BOOTH, dansera le Pas Ecossais.

Pour terminer par la Comédie de

LE MARIAGE DE RAISON.

Mme. CLOSEL, jouera le rôle de *Mme. Dervis*.

Mme. CHOLLET, celui de *Mme. Dervis*.

Et Mr. LEBLANC, celui de *Dervis*.

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Et Mr. LEBLANC, celui de *Dervis*.

A Tragedy in Five Acts, in verse, by RACINE, in which Mr. BOOTH will perform the part of *Orestes*. To be followed by "The Water Porter's Family," a vaudeville in one act, by SOMER.

And may we not here say that BOOTH exhibited on the occasion that in French as well as in his own tongue, he is entitled to a good word, the exquisite, delicate and withal grand finish of, last, was so effective as to be the theme of such an ovation as it seldom if ever witnessed in these days of opera bouffe and gross burlesque, for which, we regret to say, our public evinces too much favoritism. All of the artists included in the hand-bill are favorites, and CLOSEL herself is a duel with a member of the orchestra of the same theatre, whose size he had ridiculed before measuring it. The old theatre itself has passed to be a land-mark, a conflagration having destroyed it a few years ago. There remains however, the old house of RACHEL BOOTH and CLOSEL to remind us of the past ôclat in the French drama in New-Orleans, now almost entirely banished from our stage.

A BIT OF RECENT HISTORY.

The Part an Ambitious Boston Girl Had in Bringing on the War in Europe.

From the Washington Patriot, Dec. 26.

His Majesty, Don FERNANDO, father of the King of Portugal, somewhat surprised European Courts, as well as his immediate friends, by a sudden marriage eighteen months ago, with Miss E. HENSLER, to whom he had been much attached during nine previous years. She was born in Boston, of respectable German parents, in humble life, and educated in Italy for the operatic stage, by the aid of a few liberal patrons of art, who had discovered her precocious talent for music and fine voice. After completing her studies abroad, she returned to the United States, but failed to reach the audience of which her early youth had given unusual promise. Declining engagements for 1867-8 she went to Lisbon and thence to Europe, and in 1869 became attached to the opera at Lisbon, where the widowed King Consort was first attracted by her beauty, vivacity and other charms. Then began the sequence which terminated in her becoming the wife of Portugal's King who had shared the throne of Portugal with Donna MARIA II. Just previous to the marriage, the Duke of SAXE-COBURG conferred upon her the title of Countess D'EDLA, so as to obliterate even a nominal connection with the stage with which she became identified.

Although the Court and people of Lisbon were at first inclined to rebel against this *mésalliance*, as it was called, they have since become fully reconciled, and the Countess today occupies a position only second to that of the actual Queen. Her husband, naturally enough, exerted all his influence to accomplish this result, and it has been well seconded by the tact and talent of the person most immediately concerned in establishing social distinction.

That repealed overtures were made by PRIM and his colleagues to induce Dom FERNANDO to accept the throne of Spain is no secret. They were urged with unusual zeal and were seconded by the support of the British and French Governments. He refused to give any encouragement to the proposals, and an effort in that direction made in 1869 by a party of Cortes only a few months before his marriage, was repelled with so much decision as to be considered even rude to the Spanish people. There is the best reason for believing that his decision on the subject coincided with the opinion, if not with the direct counsel of the present Countess. His connection with the Spanish throne was considered concluded by that emphatic refusal.

But after the marriage came social entanglements and new ideas, which the Government at Madrid was prompt to seize upon, in the hope of overcoming the positive objection of FERNANDO by the temptation of high honors for his wife, who, by a transition to the Court at Madrid, would become the equal, if not the superior, of those who had welcomed her with coldness, and not from choice. The Spanish Minister at Lisbon was instructed to approach His Majesty with the old propositions, and found him willing to entertain the subject; so that informal negotiations were opened, and made considerable progress last Spring.

Dom FERNANDO proposed certain conditions, perhaps with a view of ultimately dictating the terms for a matter which had more secrecy in his heart, as will appear in the sequel. For example, he required that the crowns of Spain and Portugal should never be united on the same head, seeking by this means to preserve the throne of Portugal for his son and his descendants. He also required that the Spanish Government accept the condition, with this modification, "except if in the course of time, the two nations should spontaneously agree upon a sovereign," &c.

Dom FERNANDO refused to adopt any reservation on that point. He also demanded that certain amendments should be made to the Spanish Constitution before accepting the throne; but the Government at Madrid objected to submit that question to the Cortes until after his election as King. These negotiations occupied several months, and were once or twice suspended entirely, to be renewed by friendly intervention. Finally they were broken off altogether, and the causes already stated were assigned as the reasons of the failure.

But persons who are familiar with all the facts, attribute the rupture to another and a very different motive. At one of the last interviews between SERRANO and the Spanish Minister, at which the Countess D'EDLA was present, His Majesty inquired what would be the eventual position of his wife should he go to Spain? After putting this question he withdrew, leaving Madame and the Minister to settle the delicate point between them. The Minister replied that she was at liberty to name any title, distinction, or dotation, adding that she would always be the first lady of the palace. To which the Countess replied: "So far so good; but His Majesty desires my position to be as clear as possible. What I wish to know is, what will be my place in all public ceremonials like the opening of the Cortes or other corresponding occasions?" The aim of this inquiry was evident, and the Minister was not taken by surprise. He rejoined that she might be made a duchess or grandee, or have any other title; but that she never, never, never!

The talk took place on the 13th of June, and when the conferences were going on there was a perfect understanding that the recusal of Dom FERNANDO to take the throne would involve the most grave complications, and probably the war which is still raging; for it was then known that the Spanish Government intended to offer it to his Majesty's son-in-law, the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN, if the negotiations completely failed.

As soon as it became certain that there was no probability of inducing Dom FERNANDO to go to Madrid, unless the Countess D'EDLA was recognized as Queen, the offer was made to HOHENZOLLERN. So it may be said that a great European war, with all its vast consequences, is to be attributed to the unsatisfied ambition of a Boston girl.

Giving Back a Part of the Stolen Property.

From the New-York Herald, Dec. 27.

The recent contribution of $50,000 by WILLIAM M. TWEED to the poor of the Seventh Ward might have been all very well if there had not been so much parade and ostentation about it. The Scriptural admonition, "Let not thy right hand know what thy left hand doeth," has been manifestly disregarded in this case, and exposes the donor of the contribution to the imputation of having some Hidden and selfish motive in making it. There are, no doubt, hundreds of private citizens of New-York who have made as munificent donations to the poor, and the world has never known a word of it; but the present of the ex-Celebrities it appears is to be placed in the hands of a committee, with Mr. TWEED himself as the honorary head thereof. Who is to know how, when and where the money is expended, or whether it is to be expended at all or whether the name of Acts and End its way to the income of Mr. TWEED'S private purse, is left to conjecture. Taken in a political point of view, the notoriety given to this affair will have the effect of causing the people to think that the charges of corruption against the Tammany Ring are somewhat exaggerated, and that the money originally stolen to cover summer-out jobs and contracts and common forms of public plunder, for which Tammany has been repeatedly arraigned before the bar of public opinion. Instead of having a beneficial, it is more likely to have a damaging effect upon the political prospects of Tammany. Will such people say? Well, what of this $50,000 donation? Is it not only restoring to the people an atom, small as a single hair upon the sea-shore, of what is their own? Has not the donor given as much for a private stable as he has appropriated in this pompous way for the relief of the poor of the Seventh Ward? Why, the price of one of his horse-blankets would keep a whole family in the Ward in provisions for a month."

But, whatever its political effect may be, it would have been much wiser for Mr. TWEED to have made his contribution quietly and unostentatiously than to have had it emblazoned to the world in the glaring manner it has been.

The Son of Mr. John Walter of the London Times.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Dec. 28.

In the cable news of yesterday, there was a brief sentence announcing that Mr. JOHN B. WALTER, son of the principal owner of the London *Times*, was drowned while skating. It is but a few weeks since young Mr. WALTER was in this city, having just concluded his second visit to the United States. He sailed from New-York on the 10th of December, full of the anticipated enjoyment of the Christmas holidays "at home" at his father's country house, in Berkshire. But the sad intelligence for that home has been changed, if there was, we trust, intermany a year of mourning. Mr. JOHN WALTER, the father of the young man, has for many years been the fourth of his name, to direct the destinies and control of that influential journal, the London *Times*. The senior has also been having been one of the most able men of his day, having become known during a visit to this country in 1833, as the great authority in all matters relating to the influential English journal—let to have the knowledge from personal observation of the United States, seems to have thought it desirable that his eldest son and probable successor should have a second opportunity of becoming himself acquainted with American affairs. This visit, as we have mentioned, was made in the Fall of the year at the conclusion of a tour all round the world, and Young WALTER could not, as a home but a few days when the accruyful catastrophe took place by the merest accident, occurred for Mr. WALTER, the father, the calamity has more than a private grief, for, with an unusually sense of the high responsibilities of the great organ of Scottish intelligence and English opinion, founded by his family, and which it has enjoyed the credit of preserve control, he had hardly finished his sons, by every advantage of education, at home, at college, and by travel, to so fulfill their allotted task as to secure at large should be the gainer by his and their labors.

THE TRINITY PROPERTY.

The Status of Affairs Again Move to the Arena—A Motion by Plaintiff to Have Injunction Paid Out of the Church Funds, Secured with Usual.

The suits of ANNETTE JANE made a renewed strike in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, before Judge MONELL, yesterday, with a view to break through the legislature of circumvallation which Judge MCCUNN had thrown around them, in his decision and opinion recently published in the TIMES and in which DAVID GRISCOM was plaintiff and JOHN A. DIX and others, representatives of Trinity Church, defendants. Undismayed by former repulses, counsel for the plaintiff, Mr. CLINTON ROOSEVELT, now moves to have Gen. JOHN A. DIX, recently elected Controller in the room of WILLIAM B. DUNSCOMBE, one of the original defendants, added as a defendant in the action; also, to have an Allowance made out of the trust property to defray the expenses of both parties to the action. This latter motion was made on the ground that the defendants stood in the same relation to the trust property that the heirs of ANNEKE JANE did. In presenting his motion Mr. ROOSEVELT said, that while the decision of Judge MCCUNN was pending, the defendants had substituted JOHN A. DIX for WILLIAM B. DUNSCOMBE, Controller, in possession with JOHN MCGLYNN, to hold the property in question; that substantially, this was a confession of Court; that he intended to hold to account whoever had the property in actual possession; that he could not recognize them as the Corporation of Trinity Church, but as trustees holding over, inasmuch as by the act of the Legislature they had assumed judicial and executive powers in violation of the Constitution and treaties of peace with England, which preserved intact all charters and grants existing in the year 1776, before a date given in the law of 1784; that an appeal would be taken from the effect of this decision, if allowed, would divest any corporation, and invest any parties having no right, or no better rights in the corporation than those put out of possession.

As the point for Judge MONELL inquired what motion counsel had to make.

Mr. ROOSEVELT resumed his argument on the assumed rights of the original charter of Trinity Church, but was again immediately interrupted by Judge MONELL with the inquiry, "What is it you want?"

Mr. ROOSEVELT finally settled down to a statement of the relief named in his notice of motion, which, as already stated, was to include Gen. DIX as a defendant, and obtain a portion of the funds of the Trinity Corporation to reimburse the plaintiff's expenses.

Judge MONELL granted the motion to include Gen. DIX as a defendant, at the same time directing that the complaint be served on him without delay, and that he have twenty days thereafter to put in an answer. The motion for an allowance out of the church funds was held to be wholly irregular, and therefore denied with $10 costs to the plaintiff. The Judge decided also a request to insert in the order directions for any stay to the entry of judgment by defendants on the decision of Judge MCCUNN, Mr. HARRISON appeared for the defendants.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Vital Statistics Trouble—Deaths and Marriages—Street Cleaning—Movements of Contagious Diseases.

The Board of Health met, yesterday at the usual hour. President BOSWORTH in the chair, and Commissioners Carnochan, Cesnerini, Bayr, Gross, Manierre, Mullaly, S. Smith and H. Smith present.

Upon reports from the attorney, it was ordered that suits be commenced in nine cases of violations of the Tenement-house law, and eighteen cases of non-compliance with the orders of the Board.

The Sanitary Committee reported in favor of continuing JOHN DUGGY as an inspector at the cattle-yard to guard against the introduction of animals infected with the prevailing glorous disease.

The Sanitary Committee reported back the list of delinquent physicians, with a proposition to amend section 107 of the Code by inserting the words "contagious or infectious" in the fourth line, and also that the list be sent to the attorney for safe keeping. Mr. MANIERRE moved to amend by a resolution that in all cases of delinquent physicians and clergymen who have failed to report deaths and who refuse to pay the penalty by moving that the names be sent to the counsel for commencement of suits, but the motion was lost. Mr. MANIERRE then moved that the Register be instructed to make no more of these reports to the Board, but this motion was also lost.

Upon motion of Mr. BAER, it was ordered that the City Sanitary Inspector report to the Board at the next meeting the fat-melting which is being carried on in the City.

Upon motion of Mr. MANIERRE, a resolution was adopted to appoint a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the Board upon the retirement of Hon. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, and Messrs. BAER, GROSS and MULLALY were appointed such committee. It was also ordered that the Street-cleaning Committee, at the next meeting, present an estimate of the amount necessary for extra cleaning and scraping in 1871. A resolution was adopted that the Board have presented to the Board the names of all physicians who have been delinquent during the last two months under the rule requiring deaths to be reported within thirty-six hours.

City Sanitary Inspector MORRIS submitted the following report, which was ordered filed:

Various diseases reported to his Bureau for two weeks, ending Dec. 17, 1870: Week ending Dec. 17—Fevers—Typhus, 3; typhoid, 15; relapsing, 4; scarlatina, 2; scarlatina, 36; measles, 79; diphtheria, 11. Dec. 24—Fevers—Typhus, 3; typhoid, 19; relapsing, 2; scarlatina, 6; scarlatina, 34; measles, 66; diphtheria, 13.

The Board then adjourned.

Brooklyn Board of Aldermen—Closing Meeting for the Year.

The final meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen for the present year was held yesterday afternoon, in the Council Chamber, Alderman BERGEN in the chair. Almost all the members were in their seats; not, however, it was apparent, with any thought of business, for the general attention seemed to be given to a consideration of their work performed during the past year, and the prospects and completion of the Board for 1871. The old Board contained but three Republicans; the new one will have five members belonging to that party, and among these are several men of considerable power. They will, however, of course, be so disposed of on the various committees by the Democrats, as to neutralize to a great extent their influence.

On the Board being called to order, a communication was received from the Street Commissioner, calling attention to the fact that by a breakage in a sewer at the corner of Third-avenue and Forty-sixth-street, the sidewalks at that point were being rapidly destroyed. The matter was referred to the Water Board.

In compliance with a request of the Board, made two weeks ago, the City Treasurer, Mr. SPRAGUE, furnished a statement of the amount of interest paid upon coupon City bonds due July 1, 1870. The total amount was $674,626. The report was filed.

A communication was also received from the President of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Brooklyn, requesting that the Controller and City Treasurer be directed to deposit a portion of the City funds in that institution. The matter was referred to the Finance Committee.

On motion of Alderman BERGEN, there were

on Commissioners of Deeds appointed, and the total number of such officers fixed at 324.

On motion of Alderman CUNNINGHAM, Chairman of the Finance Committee, a resolution was passed directing the payment of $972 to the Brooklyn *Daily Times* for some work done for the Board.

The Street Commissioner was directed to advertise for estimates for the repairing of all the pumps and wells in the city.

On motion of Alderman WHITING, a vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to the Chairman of the Board, Mr. BERGEN, for the satisfactory manner in which he presided over their deliberations during the year.

Mr. BERGEN made a neat and appropriate reply. After which, on motion of Alderman GROSS, the Board adjourned sine die.

THE TAYLOR WILL.

Further Evidence on the Part of the Contestants—Important Testimony—Additional Questions As to the Forgery Discussed—Charges Against Mr. White Somewhat Shady of the Will.

The Taylor contested will case was resumed before Hon. E. C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate, yesterday, and considerable additional evidence taken. The Court-room, probably owing to the storm, was not crowded, but the testimony elicited from the witnesses examined was of a very interesting character. First in all cases produced on the part of the contestants, all of whom pronounced the signature different from that of the deceased, and in their opinion not genuine. The last witness examined (Mr. CROSBY) gave the details of a conversation recently had with Mr. TAYLOR during the interval of his illness, in which the subject of making a will was spoken of. In regard to the signature to the will, he stated he had no doubt that it was never made by Mr. TAYLOR, and on which said the handwriting of the body of the instrument resembled that of GEORGE DURYEA. The testimony was of importance as to assertion on the part of Mr. TAYLOR that the cross-examination being postponed until to-day. Of the evidence taken yesterday, all the points of interest will be found in the detailed report appended:

HENRY W. JOHNSON, the first witness testified: I am a lawyer doing business in the city; have known Mr. TAYLOR for about twenty years prior to his death; from personal observation I am able to state that he was very careful about the disposition of his business papers; I knew GEORGE DURYEA for about the same period; I remember hearing of the making of the will; during the time I was in the habit of meeting Mr. TAYLOR almost every day; I remember the occasion of the execution of this will; I had a conversation with DURYEA in reference to the matter; I asked if a will had been found, and he replied not, but it was an easy matter to get it; he said there was one easy; I have seen DURYEA write; I have a knowledge of what words passed between us but my recollection is that he said something about being able to find one if it were necessary; I think I am sufficiently acquainted with Mr. TAYLOR'S handwriting to pass an opinion upon it, and I do not believe the signature affixed to this will was written by him; I have seen Mr. TAYLOR write; Cross-examined by Mr. ANDREWS—From the general appearance I am led to believe this is not Mr. TAYLOR'S signature; there is more regularity in it than ordinarily observed by him; my attention was called to this will by Mr. CLINTON, at my office, when he showed me what purported to be a photograph of the will now in Court; I compared it with some signatures in my possession, and though it resembled them still I was not prepared to pronounce it genuine; I have seen the handwriting of GEORGE DURYEA, and would not be willing to swear to it.

ROBERT GREEN, a lawyer, testified: I was acquainted with Mr. TAYLOR for the last six or seven years prior to his death; have seen him write, and have received his signature; I think I would know it; in my opinion this signature to the will was not written by him.

To Mr. ANDREWS—I have received communications from Mr TAYLOR probably half a dozen times in six years, and have seen him across about an equal number of times in that period.

To Mr. ANDREWS—Mr. TAYLOR'S signature generally appeared to be written nervously or carelessly, but this to the will is apparently bolder and more methodical.

BENJAMIN F. HUPPERT, a lawyer, testified: I was intimate with Mr. TAYLOR, the deceased, for seven or eight years before his death, in political, personal and business relations; about the year 1867 he advised with me on the subject of a will; he asked me to what charities he could leave his wealth; I declined to advise him in the matter; he said he had been in consultation with Messrs. MARSH and VAN VECHTEN on the subject, and intended to appoint his old and valued friend, Mr. TRACEY, executor; I had a conversation with him a day or two subsequent to the marriage of his second daughter, and previous to their reconciliation; he was very much out of temper, and I endeavored to appease him, and I thought with success; in our general conversations he spoke with great feeling of KATE, and his heart and soul seemed to be bound up in her; I knew GEORGE DURYEA six or seven years; Mr. TAYLOR'S office; I saw DURYEA there before the finding of the will, I met him in the Post-office, and asked him if a will had been found; he replied, "Not yet," but that it would be found, for it had been made a short time before; he did not inform me how he knew that a will had been made; after the will was filed, I had another conversation with him, when he stated KATE intended to oppose its probate for several reasons, the principal being that it was a forgery; the objections had not been then made, and he did not state how he came to understand the will would be objected to; I was in Mr. TAYLOR'S business relations; Mr. TAYLOR was very methodical; the day after his death Mr. MARSH, CHARLES TRACEY, E. H. TRACEY, ROBERT MURRAY and myself opened his safe and his desks, and examined all his papers very thoroughly to know if a last will was there; we discovered but one; I made three visits; I have seen Mr. TAYLOR write more than one hundred times; I noticed when he wrote slowly he did not write as well as when he wrote rapidly; usually he wrote with a prompt, nervous motion of the hand; consequently his writing was irregular; should say this signature to the will is not Mr. TAYLOR'S; I have no doubt about it; I am sure if he attempted to write like that, in six months he could not succeed.

Cross-examined by Mr. ANDREWS—I am as positive as I am of anything in the world that will was not made by Mr. TAYLOR; papers in his desk, when we made the examination; in our conversations he never adverted to any misunderstanding KATE had with Mrs. TAYLOR in Europe; he never spoke about cutting KATE off with a pittance, but in reference to her marriage he said she would not make anything by going off in that manner; about two weeks before my attention was called to the signature of the will by a photograph of it shown me by Mr. CLINTON, and from that I formed an opinion of its genuineness.

Mr. SMITH CLIFT, a lawyer, gave corroborative evidence with regard to the care taken by Mr. TAYLOR in the preservation of his papers, and also to his intention to leave all his wealth to KATE.

CHARLES COSTER, the last witness, testified as follows: I have known Mr. TAYLOR since 1832; knew him intimately, off and on; removed to New-York in 1839, and we were more or less intimate until within a few weeks of his death; in 1854 a silver mining company was established, called the Roman Empire, and my connection with Mr. TAYLOR, I took an interest in it; I was Secretary of the Company for some years, and he was President; in this connection I was often in Mr. TAYLOR'S office; every year, sometimes twice, I had occasion to examine the books; [book here shown, and recognized by witness as the trustees' book of the Roman Mother's Mining Company;] the book was kept in Mr. TAYLOR'S office; the minutes to which my signature is attached begin in September

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The Work of the Commissioners During the Past Year.

How the Unfortunates Are Provided for at the Public Institutions—What it Has Cost—Estimated Expenses of Next Year.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have almost completed their labors for the Commonwealth for the year 1870, and will, at an early day, lay before our citizens an official record of their proceedings; in lieu thereof our representative has been permitted to take an abstract of their report, giving the aggregated items of interest, which goes far to show that the vast work which they have undertaken to ameliorate the condition of our out-door poor, and lessen the misery of thousands of unfortunates, as well as improve the various institutions under their charge, have been satisfactorily accomplished.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The island institutions, together with those of the City, have, in many instances, been enlarged and improved by the outlay of considerable sums of money and labor, from the appropriations made for the current year, and no expense has been spared to make them models of their kind.

THE NEW LUNATIC ASYLUM.

This institution, on Ward's Island, which has been under process of construction during the past two years, will be completed and opened for the reception of patients by the last of March, or the 1st of April, 1871. This structure will accommodate 2,000 patients, and has been pronounced by Commissioners from the different States, sent to examine it, to be the best arranged institution of its kind on the continent. Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars has thus far been expended on it.

THE INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

The Inebriate Asylum, also on Ward's Island, has, under its present efficient resident physician, Dr. BUCKNILL, proved a complete success, and the Commissioners have been so far encouraged that they have resolved to expend a few thousand dollars upon it for various necessary improvements.

THE SOLDIERS' REVERIE.

A wise provision for wounded and maimed veterans of the war is situated in the east wing of the Inebriates' Asylum. Here they have been provided with every necessary comfort in their declining years, and on each holiday are furnished with a substantial dinner. It contains at the present time between 100 and 200 inmates.

INFANTS' HOSPITAL.

The Infants' Hospital on Randall's Island contains 168 foundlings. These little waifs have been placed under the control of experienced matrons, and their healthy condition amply attests the wise foresight of the Commissioners. Their numbers are gradually increasing month by month, and without an increase of funds to this sustenance, the expenses for its maintenance will have to be considerably curtailed, but the gentlemen comprising the Board have a project under contemplation that will obviate the difficulty.

THE SCHOOL-SHIP MERCURY.

The school-ship established for the training of certain of the youngsters of the Metropolis, has, up to the present, proved a complete success. Since the purchase of this craft by the Commissioners, between 500 and 600 orphans have been provided for. Out of this number, between fifty and 100 have been discharged by reason of sickness and petty misdemeanors. Their progress in seamanship has been remarkable, and it is with pride that a member of the Commission speaks of the excellence of the service. To afford the lads an opportunity of viewing some of the world, and to improve their nautical skill, the Mercury departed from our harbor, during the middle of December, under the command of Capt. PIERRE GRAVEL, an experienced navigator, bound for the mouth of the Amazon. After cruising there a short time, she will visit the coast of Africa, and return in June, 1871.

EXPENDITURES DURING 1870.

The Commissioners have expended out of the appropriations made at the commencement of the year, $1,399,765, as follows:

Hospitals.	Amount expended.
Bellevue Hospital	$145,858
Charity Hospital	102,114
Fever Hospital	6,118
Small-pox Hospital	4,000
Incurable Hospital	9,172
Religious and Emergency Hospital	5,000
Inebriate Asylum, Ward's Island	2,000
Asylum for Indigent Ethical Insane	12,288
Lunatic Asylum	11,033
Lunatic Asylum, Ward's Island	10,000
Morgue	10,626
Randall's Island Nursery	311
Industrial School, Harry's Island	29,727
School-ship Mercury	25,000
Inebriate Asylum	10,000
Almshouse	10,097
City Prisons	78,931
Workhouse	29,000
Penitentiary	47,000
Ward's Island Farm	6,982
Free Labor Bureau	1,000
Steam-boat expenses	37,000
General expenses	23,000
General Office	27,500
Colored Home	6,400
Superintendent Out-door Poor	8,000
Total	$1,259,742

ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES FOR 1871.

The Commissioners estimate that it will require $1,400,000 to defray the expenses of the various institutions under their charge during 1871. Of this sum, fully one-sixth will be required for the maintenance of the outdoor poor.

NUMBER IN HOSPITALS AND PRISONS.

Almshouse, 1,302; Charity Hospital, 604; Small-pox Hospital, 285; Fever Hospital, 36; Lunatic Asylum, 1,811; Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital, 97; Nursery Hospital, 309; Idiot Asylum, 176; Infants' Hospital, 163; Bellevue Hospital, 761; Inebriate Asylum, 122; Soldiers' Retreat, 198; Penitentiary, 1,086; Workhouse on Randall's Island, 339; Work-house, 466; City Prison, 365; Second District, 59; Third District, 34; Fourth District, 23; Fifth District, 8; School-ship, 257.

Presentations to Capt. Lott, of the Steamer Russia.

Capt. E. C. LOTT, well known as the veteran commander of the Cunard steamer Russia, was made the recipient of a very handsome testimonial of money at Delmonico's in Fourteenth-street, Tuesday evening, by a select few of his numerous friends in commemoration of his four hundredth passage across the Atlantic. The present consisted of $6,000, which amount was contributed by several prominent merchants, bankers and brokers of the City, all of whom have been passengers on board Capt. LOTT's fine vessel at one time or another. The subscribers to the testimonial, about 100 in number, assembled in the main parlor, as at Delmonico's at 6 o'clock, in company with ladies. The party was quite select, and included the following gentlemen: Lieutenant Alexander Stuart, Theodore West, Augustus Bennett, Henry Clews, John E. Devlin, R. T. Stoughton, A. T. Stewart, E. J. Woolsey, Henry A. Smythe, Charles H. Marshall, Robert Patten, William A. Douglass, Davis Lamb, Sheppard Pandy, William Patton, R. L. Stuart, Effingham Townsend, T. S. Marshall, T. P. Cobding, Stevens, E. S. Jaffray, Aaran Stevens, Francis Skiddy, J. Pierrepont Morgan, Watts Sherman, Simon De Visser, A. A. Low, Samuel J. Tilden and Mr. Archibald, the British Consul. The parlor was handsomely decorated with choice flowers, the floral piece being a representation of the steamer Russia. It was ascertained that all of the gentlemen present and also nearly all of the ladies had been passengers on Capt. LOTT's steamers on the occasions. After the presentation a collation was enjoyed, and the festivities terminated with dancing, which was continued until a late hour. Capt. LOTT, who made his first trip to this country as a Cunard vessel in 1841, sails on his four hundred and first passage across the ocean.

The Broadway Widening—Report of the Commissioners Confirmed.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, before Judge CARDOZO, Mr. RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation, moved for a confirmation of the report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the matter of the straightening and widening of Broadway from Thirty-fourth-street to Fifty-ninth-street. The proceedings in this case, which have been several times referred to in our columns, were taken in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, passed May 17, 1869, whereby it was provided that Broadway, from Thirty-fourth-street to Fifty-ninth-street, should be straightened and widened to the extent of 100 feet; that the Commissioners of the Central Park should prepare the proper maps, and the Supreme Court should thereafter, at Special Term, and upon application of the Corporation Counsel, appoint three Commissioners, to be called Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, who should hear evidence and take proofs in the usual way in such cases, and make up their report. The Court in the first instance appointed THOMAS MURPHY, CHAS. G. DORELL and Mr. NICHOLAS. Soon after Mr. MURPHY was appointed Collector of the Port, he resigned, and another gentleman was appointed in his place on the Commission. The report was in readiness some months ago, but by reason of a motion to the Court being duly given, but the same was adjourned from time to time until yesterday. Several gentlemen appeared on behalf of property-holders on the line of the improvement. The objections were merely formal ones, and were mostly from those who believed they had been assessed too heavily, or that the assessors had not taken into consideration the damages were too small. A few proposed to read affidavits tending to show errors in the assessments. The Court, however, held that inasmuch as all of them had had ample opportunity to be heard before the Commissioners, either in person or by counsel, and not appearing that there were any new facts, the affidavits could not be allowed. One gentleman, Mr. SCHUMAN, said he appeared for a client resident in Europe, and he desired to put in an affidavit on his behalf. The Court, however, not strictly according to the statute, he was allowed to save all his clients rights having come into the matter when it was nearly concluded. The Court said it would be irregular to allow any further testimony, and it was his duty to confirm the report. An order to that effect was entered accordingly.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Biennial Report for the Ward Schools of the City Consolidated—Statement made by President of the Normal College.

The New-York Board of Education met at 4 P. M. yesterday, President GETMAN in the chair.

A report was received from the City Superintendent, stating that during the month the schools of the Seventh, Eleventh, Fourteenth, Eighteenth and Twentieth Wards have been visited. Fifty-five persons were examined, comprising fifty-three of which 251 were found to be excellent, 323 good, 35 fair, and 8 indifferent. On the 14th of the month there were 191,187 pupils in the schools, with an average attendance of 89,181. During the year, 1,825 children have been examined, of which 972 were found to be excellent, 678 good, 93 fair, 15 indifferent, and 2 bad.

The Finance Committee presented the following report:

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements.

The Finance Committee report herewith a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Board for this year, to be extended, by the details of the several accounts in form. The fund for 1870, as stated herein, which the Board is prohibited by law from exceeding the provisions of the law permitted the Board to expend by $1,250,324, and your Committee are justified in the result of the year's operation, in congratulating the Board upon the fidelity with which adherence to the economy inaugurated by this large saving to the tax-payers of the City is shown. The present liabilities of the Board are small, and the reserve in the aggregate extraordinary for the year, even had it been anticipated when the estimates were made, which arises from the establishment of the Normal College and Training School, requiring a large annual increase to prepare and properly fit up the premises required for their use, to furnish the necessary supplies and outfit of the same, and for the Professors and tutors engaged in the instruction of the 1,000 pupils gathered therein from the ward schools, together with an increased outlay of about $60,000 for extra repairs to and furnishing, and heating the several school buildings. The receipts from the sale of city property, including the balance in hand transferred from last year aggregate $2,624,027 88, with the addition of the amount appropriated by the Legislature as its last session of $150,000 for a Normal College building. The expenditures amount to $2,624,027 88, leaving a balance of $150,000 in the Treasury mainly for heating apparatus, to a total of $40,000, and the unexpended balance of the Normal College building fund of $140,000, which will be met in greater part from the fund of 1871.

The maturing obligations of the Board have all been promptly met, and its financial operations conducted in accordance with the rules of the Board, and to the satisfaction of your Committee.

Isaac Bell, Timothy Brennan, Samuel A. Lewis, Wm. Wood, F. A. Palmer, Finance Committee.

Financial Statement of the Board of Education for the year 1870.

RECEIPTS.

Amount of the funds of 1869, with the balance on hand on the 1st of January, per annual report..... $264,459 98
Amount of the school fund for 1870..... 1,125,514 13—$1,389,974 11
Amount of the grant made by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and Award, for demolishing and erecting buildings..... 1,234,052 89
Amount appropriated by the State Legislature for the Normal College..... 150,000 00
Total receipts..... $2,774,027 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries of teachers in Ward Schools, including compensation for cleaning the buildings..... $1,675,499 71
Salaries of teachers in Normal College..... 39,999 99
Support of colored schools..... 6,701 31
Support of evening schools..... 21,221 47
Support of Normal College..... 69,422 12
Deficiency, for supplies of books, maps, &c., of all the schools..... 100,514 22
Fuel for Ward and evening schools..... 91,629 63
Gas for Ward and evening schools..... 25,651 21
Rents for school purposes..... 35,070 12
Corporate schools..... $70,286 67
Corporate School for Idiots..... 1,300 00— 71,576 67
Incidental expenses of Ward schools, prepared by the Secretary of the respective Wards, for repairs, fencing, glazing, &c..... 71,199 70
Repairs of buildings through agency of Superintendent of Buildings, for..... $55,067 61
Repairs of piano in Ward schools..... 250 00
Grading and excavating site for Normal College, from special fund..... 2,212 66
Payments on special appropriations made prior to 1870, viz.:
For erection of buildings, heating apparatus and furniture, and for bills incurred by the Trustees in 1869, and for altering colored school building in Eleventh Ward and furnishing it, for use of Normal College..... 116,240 74— 234,668 73
Total payments..... $2,722,501 39
Receipts for the year..... $2,774,027 00
Payments for the year..... 2,722,501 39
Balance to the credit of the Board in the City Chamberlain's..... $51,527 61

LIABILITIES.

Balances of appropriations made in 1870, viz.:
For heating Grammar School No. 38, in Eleventh Ward..... $5,190 00
For heating Grammar School No. 35, in Twelfth Ward..... 1,215 00
For repairing heating apparatus in Laundry Building..... 127 00
For repairs of Arctic regions..... 750 00— $10,522 00
Normal College Building Fund—
For amount appropriated by the Legislature in 1869..... $150,000 00
Less paid contractor for excavating and grading Normal College site..... 3,812 00
Balance reserved..... 146,088 00
Total..... $156,610 00
Less amount to the credit of the Board with the Chamberlain..... 51,527 61
For transfer to fund for 1870..... $105,082 39
For resolution..... 50,437 00

The Committee on Normal College presented the report of President HUNTER. It was very voluminous, and was ordered to be printed in pamphlet form. From the report it appears that on the 15th of February there were 5,500 students in the College, who were admitted by competitive examination; 97 were subsequently admitted by private examination, making 1,139 in all. Of these 97 graduated last July, leaving 1,042 on the rolls. The registered number of pupils is 974. One hundred and fifty-four pupils have left during the last ten months. The President reports that the order, discipline, conduct, punctuality and attendance are good. The average absence has been only three per cent. The most unwavering support has been received from professors and tutors.

The Board then adjourned.

Preaching for the People.

An effort is to be made to draw the non church going population into some place of popular resort, where they may hear the simple Gospel. For this purpose the hall of the Cooper Union has been arranged for several successive Sabbath evenings, commencing with Jan. 1. These services, designed to make known the great practical truths of Christianity, are to be under the direction of Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, Superintendent of City Missions, who will be aided occasionally by the various pastors of the City.

We understand that this whole expense of this movement is assumed by a single member of the Executive Committee of the City Mission, who will, if the experiment proves a reasonable success, initiate an enterprise of a more permanent nature in some one of the great thoroughfares, where fine music and all proper attractive auxiliaries shall be employed to draw in the multitudes surging through our streets on the Sabbath without any place in the sanctuary.

NEW-YORK COMMERCE.

Exports and Imports of New-York During 1870—Comparisons with 1869.

The total exports of leading articles from New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, as registered at the Custom-House, are shown in the following table:

Articles.	1869.	1870.
Flour, bbls.	1,477,332	2,366,722
Corn-meal, bbls.	126,000	60,750
Wheat, bushels	13,126,020	16,270,022
Rye, bushels	151,470	309,427
Barley, bushels		115
Oats, bushels	20,000	39,775
Corn, bushels	1,261,072	180,650
Cotton, bales	459,672	372,434
Coal, tons	30,000	61,000
Coke, bushels	10,000	14,000
Domestic goods, pkgs.	581,274	487,655
Drugs, &c.	40,775	42,200
Leather	27,000	20,122
Lard, tierces	17,000	15,217
Spirits Turpentine, casks	109,000	118,270
Rosin, bbls.	275,000	310,000
Tar, bbls.	15,000	15,217
Oil-cake, 100 bbls.	29,454	27,655
Provisions, pkgs.	117,870	97,000
Naval stores	20,000	18,000
Spirits of Turpentine, gallons	3,000,000	3,250,000
Rosin, gallons	20,125	16,145
Pork, bbls.	22,000	21,257
Beef, bbls.	10,000	10,000
Bacon, 100 lbs.	65,477	45,000
Butter, lbs.	1,000,000	1,000,000
Cheese, lbs.	11,500	15,667
Lard, lbs.	351,160	332,000
Lard, tin lbs.	900,000	940,000
Rice, bbls.	20,000	20,000
Tallow, 100 lbs.	257,000	250,000
Hides, dressed	20,000	20,000
Hides, undressed	2,440,000	2,000,000
Rice, lbs.	661,000	800,000
Spices, &c.—		
Cassia	120,000	124,000
Ginger	40,000	44,000
Pepper	60,000	70,000
Saltpetre	140,000	160,000
Woods—		
Cork	140,000	170,000
Fustic	70,000	71,000
Logwood	200,000	200,000
Mahogany	122,000	85,000

IMPORTS OF LEADING ARTICLES.

The following table will show the imports of leading articles at this port since Jan. 1, 1870, and for the year 1869:

	Since Jan. 1, 1870.	During 1869.
China, Glass and Earthenware—		
China	14,962	14,962
Earthenware	49,313	49,707
Glass	277,793	281,200
Glass-ware	23,450	19,777
Glass plate	8,716	8,716
Buttons	2,300	2,300
Coal, tons	346,666	122,666
Cocoa, bags	27,100	17,700
Coffee, bags	1,000,000	1,000,000
Cotton, bales	1,000	2,000
Drugs, &c.—		
Bark, Peruvian	10,000	10,000
Blue powders	21,567	21,567
Brimstone, tons	22,700	19,700
Cochineal	2,000	2,000
Cream Tartar	2,000	2,000
Gambier	4,000	4,000
Gum, Arabic	1,000	2,000
Gum, crude	4,000	3,000
Indigo	1,000	1,000
Madder	3,000	3,000
Oils, essence	500	500
Oil, olive	2,000	2,000
Opium	1,000	1,000
Soda, bi-carb	30,000	30,000
Soda, ash	14,000	17,000
Soda, sal	13,000	15,000
Flax	6,000	6,000
Furs	5,000	5,000
Gunny cloth	15,000	6,000
Hair	2,000	2,000
Hemp	3,000	3,000
Iron	107,327	110,000
Hides, &c.—		
Bristles	1,000	1,000
Hides, dressed	20,000	20,000
Hides, undressed	68,000	70,000
Ivory	6,000	6,000
Jewelry, &c.	6,337	6,500
Jewelry	4,000	3,000
Watches	1,000	1,000
Lead, pigs	71,000	71,000
Manufactures of Wool	1,000	1,000
Molasses	700,000	700,000
Metals, &c.—	135,000	130,000
Cutlery	3,000	3,000
Hardware	4,000	4,000
Iron, railroad bars	371,170	371,170
Steel	30,000	30,000
Block	3,150,000	2,700,000
Sheet	20,000	20,000
Tin plates, boxes	1,000,000	1,000,000
Tin slabs, lbs.	6,611,264	4,500,000
Nuts	100,000	107,000
Nails, iron and wire	60,000	70,000
Sugars, brown and bags	370,000	370,000
Tea	85,000	85,000
Tobacco	6,000	6,000
Wine, &c.	2,000	2,000
Champagne, baskets	120,000	121,000
Wines	24,000	24,000
Wool, bales	25,000	25,000
Articles reported by value—		
Cigars	$1,000,000	$800,000
Coal	120,000	120,000
Fancy goods	3,000,000	3,000,000
Fish	100,000	100,000
Fruits, &c.—		
Lemons	600,000	800,000
Oranges	700,000	700,000
Nuts	400,000	400,000
Raisins	1,000,000	1,000,000
Hides, undressed	2,000,000	2,000,000
Rice	1,000,000	1,000,000
Spices, &c.	600,000	600,000
Sugar	10,000,000	10,000,000
Tea	1,000,000	1,000,000
Tobacco, manufactured, &c.	4,000,000	4,000,000
Wholesome, &c.	30,000	30,000

Bids for Dock Bonds.

Bids for $250,000 of Dock Bonds of the City of New-York, paying seven per cent. interest, were opened at 2 P. M. yesterday by Controller CONNOLLY, as follows:

	Amount.	Rate.
Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank	$75,000	102
Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank	75,000	102.05
Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank	100,000	102.07½
John Pearson	5,000	102.01
Wm. H. Hoople	5,000	101
Manhattan Insurance Company	50,000	100
Wm. H. Guinlan, Jr.	10,000	102.25
Wm. H. Guinlan, Jr.	10,000	102.50
Wm. H. Guinlan, Jr.	25,000	102.75
Wm. H. Guinlan, Jr.	25,000	101.80
Wm. H. Guinlan, Jr.	25,000	103
Wm. H. Guinlan, Jr.	25,000	102.25
Geo. R. Sinclair	5,000	102.50
Geo. R. Sinclair	100,000	102.12½
Geo. R. Sinclair	The whole or none	50,000	102.12½
Geo. R. Sinclair	50,000	102.25
Thomas F. Secor	5,000	100
Benjamin H. Field	5,000	100
Benjamin H. Field	10,000	100.50
Benjamin H. Field	10,000	100
Philip W. Engs & Sons	5,000	102.25
Philip W. Engs & Sons	5,000	102.25
Philip W. Engs & Sons	5,000	102.12½
Philip W. Engs & Sons	5,000	102
Total		$750,000

The awards will be made today.

Serious Fire in Fulton and Forty-Ninth Streets.

Yesterday morning a fire occurred on the fifth floor of the premises No. 107 Fulton-street, the first and second floors of which are vacant, and the third floor occupied by FARRELL & CO., publishers, whose loss on stock is $5,000, on which there is $4,000 insurance. The fourth and fifth floors are occupied by J. C. ROWELL, lithographer, whose premises also included the same floors of No. 109 Fulton-street, and whose loss is about $16,000, on which he has only $6,000 insurance. The owner of the building is P. W. DEVOE, whose loss is $6,000, but is fully covered by insurance. The other occupants of Nos. 107 and 109 suffered slight losses. The principal being A. HENDERSON, printer, on the second floor of No. 109, whose loss is $2,000.

At an early hour yesterday morning, the four-story brown-stone residence, No. 120 West Forty-seventh-street, occupied by Mrs. CATHERINE SMITH, was damaged to the amount of $6,000, and before the flames were extinguished, the house was damaged to the amount of $10,000, and the furniture, to the amount of $5,000. Mr. SIDNEY SMITH, the owner and occupant, has policies for $20,000, on the house and furniture, in the Fidelity and Excelsior Insurance Companies.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, P. J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.
78—Hodgson vs. Mayo.
82—Snelling vs. Kline.

Nos.
142—Andrews vs. Glenville Woolen Co.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, Treat and Joachimsen, JJ.

Dec. 31, '70, commencing at 10 A. M. each day.

Nos.
1—Bogart vs. Bowne.
2—Sutherin vs. McKenzie.
3—Beam vs. Clark.
4—Kinsle vs. Rathbone.
5—Berger vs. Moore.
7—Williams vs. Wise.
8—Brownlow vs. Ry. Idle Co.

Nos.
9—Gilbert vs. Meyer.
10—Rockett vs. Smith.
11—Martin vs. Tracy.
12—Bishop vs. Adler.
13—Payne vs. Tracy.
14—Hunt vs. Kelly.
15—Wilmer vs. Fiocks.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Joseph F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Blake Solicitor, with the following additional cause: Newton vs. Townsend.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Dec. 30.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

Notes of issue for the January, 1871, motion calendar must all be filed on or before Friday, Dec. 30, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Court,

CHAS. E. LOEW, Clerk.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Dec. 28.

Before Judge Monell.

COPARTNERSHIP CASE—RIGHTS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF DECEASED PARTNER.

Herman von Drehle, Administrator, &c., vs. Charles Mayne.—Charles Meyer, deceased, and the defendant, on Jan. 1, 1869, formed a copartnership, under the firm name of "Charles Meyer & Co.," in the "German Advertising Agency" business, for the term of five years, and in the case of the death of either, the business was to be continued for six months thereafter by the surviving partner and the personal representatives of the deceased partner. Charles Meyer was drowned at Long Branch on July 25, 1869, and the defendant refusing to account for or pay over the share of the deceased, this action was brought for a dissolution of the copartnership and for an order for the appointment of a receiver, and for an injunction to restrain the defendant from using the firm name. The evidence disclosed the above facts, and that the business was large and profitable, and that no part of the profits had been paid to the plaintiff. The defendant likewise proved that there were outstanding business transactions that could not be closed until February next, which the Court overruled. After hearing A. H. Reavey, of counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. Hall, for the defendant, the Court decided that the plaintiff had a right to sue since the death of Mr. Meyer to settle, and that was simple time, and therefore judgment for the plaintiff and against the defendant, and directed a reference to take an account.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Dec. 28.

Before Judge Joseph F. Daly and a Jury.

AN ENGRAVING SUITS CASE.

Mary Green vs. Jesse Harris.—This action was brought upon a note made in 1868 by the defendant for $1,600. The answer is a denial, and that the plaintiff never owned or had any money or property except what belonged exclusively to her husband. The case was tried in November, when the jury disagreed, they being equally divided. The uncontradicted evidence showed that the wife of the defendant and the plaintiff were sisters, and a few days before Mrs. Harris' death, the plaintiff loaned her some money, which the defendant did not repay. The plaintiff charged the jury that if they found there was any consideration for the note, they should find for the plaintiff. The defendant excepted. Defendant's counsel then requested the Court to direct the jury to find for the defendant, also, if the jury believed the defendant did not know of or receive any benefit from it, and had no consideration for signing the note, they must find for the defendant. The Court declined, stating that he had some doubt about the proposition. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff. The defendant appealed.

Edgar Pitch for plaintiff; A. H. Reavey for defendant.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 28.

By Presiding Justice Ingraham.

Dunderdale vs. Ireland, Williams vs. Goodwin, and Van Brunt vs. Kerr; motions granted. Gibson vs. Fox; motion denied.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 28.

By Judge Brady.

Beach vs. Beach; judgment for the plaintiff, with leave to defendant to answer on payment of costs. See opinion.

Baldwin vs. Sisson; judgment for defendant with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs. See opinion.

Leslie vs. Leslie; judgment for defendant without costs. See opinion.

Peters vs. Delaplaine; order granted.

Fowler vs. Van Buren; order settled.

Merklee vs. Thatcher; memoranda for counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 28.

By Judge Monell.

ORDERS GRANTED.

Kobbe vs. Gerding, De Reveira vs. De Alfaro, Allen vs. Sawyer, Weeks vs. Love, Dowdall vs. Marshall, Groesbeck vs. Dunscomb, Murphy vs. International Insurance Company, Bignold vs. Deigan, Central National Bank vs. Clark.

MOTIONS DENIED.

Saltzer vs. Tuttle, Groesbeck vs. Dunscomb, Gray vs. Park Hope Mutual Insurance Company vs. Lanitar, Simonson vs. Hargreves.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 28.

FIRST BOARD.

$4,000	U.S. 5-20 C. '65	107	
10,000	U.S. 5-20 C. '64 c.	107	
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65	107	
6,000	do.	c. 106½	
5,000	do.	b. 106½	
3,000	U.S. 1-0 '81	110	
102,500	U.S. 6 C. '81	110	
10,000	U.S. 5-20 C. '62	111	
10,000	U.S. 5-20 C. '64	107	
6,000	Tenn. 6's, old	62	
1,000	Tenn. 6's, new	62	
12,000	S. Car. 6's, n.	61	
	Jersey & July	62½	
1,000	do.	62½	
10,000	do.	62½	
1,000	N. C. old bds. c.	45½	
44,000	Missouri 6's	93	
1,000	Illinois Sc.	115	
1,000	do.	115	
1,000	N. Y. C. 6's	107	
2,000	Chic. R. & Q. 8s	113	
10,000	Con. Pac. G. 7s	92	
5,000	do.	91½	
20,000	do.	91½	
20,000	Union Pac. 1st	74	
20,000	do.	74	
10,000	do.	74½	
10,000	do.	74	
10,000	U. P. 8s, L.G.R.	84½	
22,000	do.	82	
10,000	Union Pac. 8s, In.	82	
10,000	do.	82	
10,000	do.	82	
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st	93	
1,000	B. & St. P. 8s	87	
1,000	do.	87½	
5,000	P. F. W. & C. 2d	62	
10	Bank of Commerce	127	
10	Bank of the Republic	113	
10	Bowery Bank	113	
10	Irving Bank	113½	
10	Citizens'	113	
10	Peoples'	127½	
10	Union	113	
10	Market	113	
10	Corn Exchange	122	
10	Continental	113	

SECOND BOARD.

$21,500	U.S. 5-20 C. '65	107½	
100,000	do.	107½	
16,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '64	107½	
45,000	U.S. 5-20 C. '65	107½	
10,000	do.	107½	
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65	107½	
10,000	U.S. 5-20 C. '67	107½	
10,000	U.S. 5-20 C. '68	107½	
125,000	do.	c. 106½	
5,000	do.	c. 106½	
10,000	Tenn. 6's, n.	62½	
5,000	do.	c. 62½	
	do.	b. Jan. & July	62½
5,000	do.	62½	
10,000	do.	62½	
5,000	do.	62½	
2,000	F. W. & C. 1st	90	
2,000	C. & R. 1st	90	
	Pitts. R. R. 7s	93½	
5,000	U. S. R. R. 7s	93	
10,000	do.	93½	
	do.	b. Jan. & July	93½
5,000	do.	93½	
10,000	do.	93½	
5,000	do.	93½	
2,000	F. W. & C. 2d	90	
2,000	C. & R. 1st	90	
	Pitts. R. R. 7s	93½	
5,000	U. S. R. R. 7s	93	
10,000	do.	93½	
1,000	U. Pac. 1st, 7s	85½	
20,000	Con. Pac. G. 7s	92½	
20	Mercantile Prot.	8½	

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28—P. M.

The sales of Gold, today, were advanced at one moment, to 111 ¥ cent., and the demand was good through the greater part of the day at 110¾@110⅞ ¥ cent., and this on a free supply from the Treasury, where $3,600,000 was paid out for January interest on the Public Debt, and $1,100,000 on the Principal of the 6 ¥ cent. Stock of 1881. Yesterday $300,000 was paid out on the last-named account. The amount of Currency interest paid out today, in the United States 6 ¥ cents, advanced to the Pacific Roads, is $200,000.

The employment of money on the street was again quite active, owing to the purchase of Gold, and partly from the experiments still going on for the Bearish account on the Stock Exchange to "look up" Bank balances. The parties engaged in the operation are not content with withdrawing their own balances, but shook the close of Bank hours bid high for the money of other lenders, to be locked up in his vaults, all, of course, for effect on the Stock Exchange, and to harass the brokers on the *bull* side of the current speculation in Railway and other Stocks, in making good their accounts at Bank.

The rates paid for the use of Money until to-morrow or to carry over Stocks varied from 7 ¥ cent. per annum to a sixteenth of one ¥ cent. Even higher rates were bid at the close by the parties above referred to. The Dividends now coming out of the Treasury will in a few days diffuse themselves among the Banks and afford a better supply of Money. At the close of the week their own Dividends and the Dividends of other great Corporations will come out, and the prevailing calculation is that after the New Year these will be more business on the Exchange and easier Money at Bank. The difficulties in the way of bridging over the next two or three days of the Old Year are of course aggravated by the exceptional movements to tighten Money, in order to force Stocks on sale, either from necessity or to stop the extra cost of carrying them over.

The Foreign Exchanges were somewhat easier than Yesterday, and London 60 days was done at 109@109¼. The sharp demand for Money, and receipt by the Southern mails this morning of large sums of Cotton Exchange, influenced the market, or rather caused remitters to hold back at yesterday's quotations.

The Public Funds felt the demand for the reinvestment of Dividends, and advanced on yesterday's prices ¼@¾ ¥ cent. The 5-20s of 1867 sold at 110¾ ¥ cents, and the other descriptions were held in proportion.

At the Treasury Office the amount of Gold bid for, at the weekly sale of a million of dollars, was $3,385,000, and the following sums awarded:

Gilman, Cammeyer & Co.		Dell & Tiemann.	
$50,000	110.50	$50,000	110.50
50,000	110.77		
J. A. Zerega & Co.		B. Hoyt.	
20,000	110.79	10,000	110.61
20,000	110.77	20,000	110.65
P. Hoadly.		20,000	110.70
10,000	110.67	20,000	110.75
10,000	110.70	20,000	110.76
Morse & Bronson.		W. T. Hatch & Son.	
20,000	110.50	20,000	110.78
20,000	110.55	Hatch, Lee & Coster.	
Duncan & M. Arnold & Co.		20,000	110.77
20,000	110.70	Mayo & Co.	
20,000	110.75	20,000	110.75
Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.		20,000	110.76
20,000	110.67	G. D. Arthur & Co.	
20,000	110.70	20,000	110.77
20,000	110.75	20,000	110.78
Bates & Brown.		Hall, Lee & Coster.	
20,000	110.75	20,000	110.77
20,000	110.76	$1,200,000	
20,000	110.77		

The Railway Bonds were very active on

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 29, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER. Broadway, corner 13th-st. THE ROAD TO RUIN. Leading characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, George Clarke, Stoddart, Mrs. Hartz and Miss E. Blodgette.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. 23d-st., corner 6th-av. LES BRIGANDS. Leading characters by Mlle. Aimée, Mlle. Persini and M. Canaba.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Montague-st., near Court-st. LA GRANDE DUCHESSE. Leading character by Mlle. Montaland.

OLYMPIC THEATER. Broadway, near Houston-st. WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Homewood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, near Prince-st. THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER. 24th-st., near Broadway. SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

BOOTH'S THEATER. 23d-st., corner 24th-st. RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATER. Broadway, near Waverley-place. LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD. Leading characters by Miss Ada Harland, Miss Lina Edwin, and Mr. Ledingwell.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. Broadway, corner 30th-st. DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 16th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES. MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY. Broadway, junction of 67th-st. and 4th-av. GRAND FAIR OF THE UNION HOME AND SCHOOL, (orphans of soldiers and sailors.)

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

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Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

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Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, 25th page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 20 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 50 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early as may be convenient. If received after six o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of down-town advertisers, offices for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 1 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The bombardment of Fort Avron, near Paris, continues, and the French reply with vigor. The City of Berlin is in ecstasy over the opening of fire on the fortifications of Paris. Gen. FAIDHERBE has informed the French Minister of War that owing to the intensely cold weather he will encamp near Arras, to await a general movement throughout France for the relief of Paris and the deliverance of France. A London telegram says the Army of the North has concentrated around Arras. Gen. CHAUSY, commanding one portion of the Army of the Loire, complains bitterly of the conduct of the Prussians. He denies that he was defeated, and avows the intention to take vengeance for the vandalism of the Germans. The latter visited St. Calais, twenty-six miles from Le Mans, and, after levying a forced contribution upon the inhabitants, left. A Bordeaux dispatch on this subject says the Prussians cannonaded the unarmed town, and committed many outrages. Gen. CHAUSY sent a formal protest to the German commander against the treatment of unarmed places, and issued an order to his troops, in which he asserted that France was not combatting an honorable enemy, but devastating hordes. Gen. BOURBAKI is moving his army eastward to operate against Gen. WERDER.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has another warning to the English people—the people of the United States are not friendly to England, and that at any moment they may offer an intolerable insult to the British people....The weather in England is favorable to the crops. ....The Vienna journals deny that the Austrian Government has replied to a note of Count BISMARCK relating to Austria and the German Bund....A Munich dispatch says the Bavarian Deputies have voted in favor of an enlarged South German Bund to be allied to the North German Confederation. Another telegram says the Deputies have rejected the Federal treaties in order to obtain better terms. ....The Turkish Government has objected to the discussion by the London Conference of all the questions affecting the Danubian Principalities.

GENERAL.

The westward mail train on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad ran off the track near Meadville, Penn., and an emigrant car was thrown down a thirty feet embankment, killing one man, fatally injuring another, and more or less seriously injuring fifteen others. A defective rail is believed to have been the cause of the accident.

The weather on the coast of New-England for the past few weeks has been exceedingly tempestuous. A schooner from Weehawken, N. J., for Boston, was blown to sea, and made Portland, Me., as the first port, in a damaged condition. A schooner from Bangor, Me., for Hingham, Mass., succeeded, after four weeks at sea, in reaching Portsmouth, N. H., where she will have to unload for repairs.

The Secretary and Treasurer of the Berkshire Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Pittsfield, Mass., BENJAMIN CHICKERING, has been removed from his position for appropriating $33,000 of the Company's funds to gold speculations.

The trial of DEXTER T. MILLS and others, now in progress in Boston, has brought to light an ingenious mode of evading the custom duties on foreign liquors. The liquors were purchased in Nova Scotia, shipped regularly, and at sea were transferred to coasters, which landed them at Boston and New-York, the latter vessels not coming under the entry rules of vessels engaged in trade with foreign ports. On landing the foreign custom marks were removed and United States revenue stamps substituted.

The sub-contractors on three miles of the Northern Pacific Railroad, not far from St. Paul, having absconded with the men's wages, the laborers indulged in a riot, tearing down the shanties and doing other damage. They were told their wages would be paid, but they also demanded pay for the three days of rioting, which was refused. Troops have been sent for to Fort Ripley.

The President has remitted the fine of $35,000 imposed on E. POTTER DIXEY, formerly cashier of the Newtonville (Mass.) Bank, his share in what was known as the State-street "irregularities" in Boston a few years ago.

The funeral of the late Rev. Dr. ALBERT BARNES took place yesterday in Philadelphia. The address was made by Rev. THOS. M. SKINNER, of New-York, and tributes were paid to the character of the deceased theologian by Bishop STEVENS, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Revs. JOHN CHAMBERS, HERRICK JOHNSON, and Dr. DANIEL MARSH. The body was interred at Laurel Hill.

The Connecticut Republican State Convention is to meet in the Music Hall, in New-Haven, on Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1871, at 10 A. M.

A Dayton (Ohio) dispatch says that GEN. SCHENCK will resign his seat in Congress, Jan. 16, and sail for England on the 18th, accompanied by one of his daughters.

The Republicans of the Second Congressional District of New-Hampshire yesterday renominated Hon. A. S. HEWINS, the present Representative.

SAMUEL REED, the oldest Mason in the West, died on the 25th, in Covington, Ohio.

Hon. WM. CHAMBERLAIN, aged 76, a prominent New-Hampshire politician, died at Portsmouth, N. H., yesterday, at the age of eighty years.

The weather in California is cool and dry, which is said to be unfavorable to the new crops.

Mr. OLAF STENBERGER, the new Minister from Sweden, was presented to the President yesterday, and the usual complimentary speeches were indulged in.

JONATHAN CHANDALL, a bank watchman at Westerly, R. I., was shot yesterday morning by some unknown person, supposed to have been a burglar.

ROBERT ALEXANDER was killed by JAMES WICKERSHAM, at Hartrodsburg, Ky., on Saturday last. WICKERSHAM was dangerously wounded by the officers who captured him.

A brick block, occupied by military officers, at Fort Smith, Ark., was burned on the 28th inst. It was valued at $30,000.

Broom's Variation Theatre at Memphis, Tenn., was burned yesterday morning. The loss is estimated as $200,000.

Three frame buildings at Lynchburg, Va., valued at $15,000, were destroyed by fire late on Tuesday night.

The United States Hotel and several neighboring buildings at Valatie, N. Y., were burned yesterday morning. The loss is about $30,000.

A boy of five years shot his sister at Washington, yesterday, with a pistol supposed not to be loaded.

The Western and Atlantic Railroad of Georgia has been leased by the State authorities to a strong company at $25,000 per month. Chief-Justice BROWN has resigned for the purpose of taking the Presidency of the road.

JOHN THOMAS, a colored man, was yesterday convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the murder of WALTER JOHNSON, another colored man, on the night of the 20th of September last. The jury returned their verdict without leaving their seats, and Judge CARDOZO sentenced him to be hanged on the 17th of February next.

Some Stolen Property Returned.

The other day Mr. TWEED devoted to the "relief of the poor" $50,000, out of the $75,000 which he and SWEENY robbed the public of by means of a single day's *Transcript*. When a man can plunder the public at the rate of $75,000 or $50,000 a day, it does not cost him much of an effort to give a few odd thousand dollars to the "poor." Who, in fact, have done so much as TWEED and his cronies to make people poor? Who has worked so systematically to reduce many a hard-working family to poverty? Having created their destitution, the Tweed gang now contemptuously fling a bone to them to stop their mouths. This point is very well brought out in a letter, to which both the name and address of the writer are appended. It was published in the *Sun*, and is well worth the attention of our readers:

SIR: Inclosed you will find nine cents, my contribution toward the erection of a statue of Hon. W. M. TWEED.

I send this for the purpose of showing my appreciation of the man who for the last ten years has defrauded the public, more especially the poor man, out of millions of dollars, so that his image may always remain to the public gaze for generations to come. I want to show the man who has increased our taxation, and deprived the poor man of his hard earnings. Then their children may point their fingers and say it was he who drove my father to destruction by the enormous rents we had to pay.

THOMAS MCCUE,
No. 13 Carmine-street.

The proposal to raise a statue to Mr. TWEED is simply part of the "Christmas mummeries" which the Ring have been carrying on for a week or two past, and which are expected to last over New-Year's Day. We have had no inclination to say a word which might discourage the present "movement." On the contrary, we think that a community which can allow itself to be pillaged in a thousand directions by such a man as TWEED, *ought* to have his statue thrust in its face, as about the most fitting insult which could possibly be leveled at it. When the statue is finished, it will bear witness to a decline in the standard of public honor, and to an apathy on all questions which ought to stir men the deepest, far more remarkable than the peculiar virtues of TWEED. It will be a sign to the next generation of how low a community may sink when it deliberately abandons the field of public life to Democratic politicians whom Democratic writers, now rewarded for their venality with fat offices, have branded as "swindlers." By all means, then, let TWEED have his statue. Let us, if possible, have one of SWEENY to match it, and let them both be flanked by effigies of MOSES TAYLOR and JOHN JACOB ASTOR. It will be a very appropriate gallery of worthies—a collection of New-York's greatest men—and the public will doubtless gaze upon it with affectionate admiration. The next generation may, perhaps, pitch the statues into the river, and marvel at the incredible blindness of their fathers; but in the meantime let us pay honor to the most distinguished men we have among us. We are not likely to produce anything better at present. When political principles of any kind have culminated in the production of a race of Tweeds and Sweenys, there is not much hope of anything short of a root and branch change.

The first step toward getting the statue consisted in TWEED drawing a check for $50,000, nominally for the benefit of the poor. As he can and does filch this amount from the public purse any day he wants it, he will never miss his "princely donation." He puts it into your left hand pocket, and takes double the amount out of your right—and that is about the extent of his "liberality." We might regard this $50,000 as conscience money, if TWEED had a conscience—but as he carries nothing of that kind about him, we may look upon his gift as a ridiculously small percentage of the money out of which he has swindled the public this very year. The *World* called it swindling last Spring, and, as it was in a position to know the truth, we do not see why we should hesitate to accept its version of the affair. Well, then, the moment TWEED restores this infinitesimal fraction of his plunder, a number of his jackals meet together and cry out for a "statue" in his honor. They also present him with a service of plate, and a diamond pin which they say "eclipses the pin" of that other notorious swindler, JAMES FISK, JR.,—so that the two rascals can now go about at night seeing which can outshine the other, while in the daytime they carry on their old game of trying which can cheat the public to the greatest extent. TWEED has succeeded thus far, but JAMES FISK, JR., has run him a very close race. At any rate, one has done just as much as the other to deserve a statue.

In this way our worthy rulers are spending their Christmas. The *Herald*, which urged their re-election last November, comes out now and tells TWEED that his "gift" is only restoring to the people an atom, small as a single sand upon the seashore, of what is their own. Very true—but it takes very little courage to say all this *after* the election. If you ask why it is that so many people "stick up" for TWEED and his gang, you have your answer in what is now going on. These rascals know that they must share their plunder if they would be kept in their present positions. So they give each other diamond pins and brown-stone mansions, and checks for large sums of money and make the public pay all the expenses. Then, by way of cajoling the "working classes," they distribute among them a part of their superfluous riches. Few pause to ask where this money originally came from, or how many have been made poorer in order that it might be raised. Bought newspapers cry out "how generous," and working men say, "Tammany is our only friend after all." The public, meanwhile, look on with calm indifference. They would as soon see a statue of TWEED placed in the streets—of this TWEED, an exbankrupt chairmaker, a political trickster, a "swindler," according to the *World*—as they would of FRANKLIN, or JEFFERSON, or any man whose name was once honored in the country. We live in an age—or at least in a community—which takes men like TWEED and SWEENY, and CONNOLLY and SANDS, and MOSES TAYLOR and JOHN JACOB ASTOR, and JAMES FISK, JR., to be types of all that is noble and admirable in our species. It is therefore eminently proper that we should have a statue of TWEED at every street corner. No doubt WASHINGTON was removed from the City Hall Park to make room for TWEED—a change which affords a vivid illustration of the two periods in our history represented by the two men. The change has indeed been great. But we still honor something. Men of high character and principle may be at a discount, but we shall never be at a loss for idols while we are content to bend a slavish knee to creatures like TWEED and FISK, the representatives of all that is basest and vilest in the community.

How to Kill Off Superfluous Human Beings.

Disasters like the sinking of the Mississippi steam-boat *Nick Wall*, ought to direct attention to the necessity of some comprehensive mode of dealing with questions affecting the safety of life, whether by river or railroad transport. Nothing short of a national department empowered to make certain regulations, and to affix severe penalties to the breaking of them, will ever be found sufficient to correct the selfishness of proprietors and the recklessness of their servants. The case of the *Nick Wall* is only one of a series of similar instances, where every consideration of safety was unhesitatingly sacrificed to a desire for profit. The overloading of the boat was so manifest that a large proportion of the passengers resolved to keep the deck during the night, so as to be prepared for any accident, which they had too much reason to dread might terminate fatally. One of the victims of the disaster tried to insure some billiard-balls he had on board on the way down the river, but could find no company willing to undertake the risk. So heavily was the boat overloaded that, on meeting another boat, the *Wall* had to back water or stop running, in case of danger from the swell caused by the one passing. A ship of cards could hardly have been more frail, and yet this tottering, top-heavy craft carried with it 160 human beings, in addition to her 300 tons of freight. When she did strike the fatal snag, her sinking was instantaneous, and, had a lucky accident not sent another steamer to the rescue, probably every soul on board would have perished. As it was, twenty-five precious lives went as the penalty of the agent's cupidity and the Captain's rashness.

We all know the usual course and result of investigation into such disasters. A Coroner's jury, composed of men commonly having no special knowledge of the subject to be investigated, finds a verdict censuring somebody whose identity is not very clearly defined. Much virtuous indignation is expended over the recital, and unless the friends of some of the sufferers are able and willing to prosecute the parties legally responsible, no more is heard about the matter until, perhaps, a fresh disaster of a similar character recalls the fact that the moment a citizen begins to travel, the Commonwealth takes the smallest possible concern for his protection. We want some uniform mode of dealing with such disasters over the entire Union. A Central Bureau administered by men specially qualified to deal with such subjects, ought to have control over the charter of every transportation company, whether plying on land or water. Gross and culpable negligence should be dealt with as it deserves, and the fact of travelers being killed or wounded, no matter how, ought to form of itself a reason for instituting a strict inquiry by men of professional experience into all the circumstances of the case. Looked at as a mere question of profit and loss, it is clear that the great annual waste of life in the United States on road, rail, and river, from causes that are perfectly preventable, is itself a matter calling for immediate attention. We need hardly say the question has social aspects higher than this, and that on every account it is high time to convince railroad and steam-boat companies, that a vigilant concern for human life is what they may only neglect at their serious cost. It is certain that no other form of argument has any chance of a hearing.

A Sample of Priestly Intolerance.

There is a clergyman in this City who, when lately asked to read the burial service over a dead man, declined, on account of the profession which the deceased had followed in his life-time. Most people may have supposed that this kind of intolerance—perhaps the most revolting and indecent that the human mind can conceive—was a thing of the past. But human bigotry and stupidity never become obsolete—they are only held in check by public opinion. There are Jesuits who would gladly revive all the horrors of the Inquisition, and would have a better relish for their dinners if they could send a few unbelievers to the stake for the good of their souls. We do not hear of so many cases of priestly intolerance as formerly, not because the appetite for intolerance has died out, but because people are a little more afraid of public exposure than they used to be. But, as we have said, New-York can boast of one clergyman who does not fear to provoke the indignation and contempt of his fellow-men. A certain friend of a dead man went to him the other day, and asked him to perform the last offices of the Church over the body. The minister declined, because of the calling the deceased had pursued.

The name of this minister is Rev. WILLIAM T. SABINE, and the dead man over whom he refused to read the funeral service was the late GEORGE HOLLAND, the actor. The deceased had borne through life an excellent character—he had, among other things, earned his living honestly, had brought up his children honorably, had tried as well as he could to do credit to the calling which he followed. None of us can do much more than that, no matter what we may call ourselves—and not all of us do so much. But Mr. HOLLAND had committed an unpardonable sin, in the eyes of Rev. WILLIAM T. SABINE—he had earned his living by trying to please the public on the stage. For this offense, in the eyes of a Christian minister, he was fit only to be buried like a dog, and his surviving relatives were to be denied those last consolations of religion which we are accustomed to think even murderers, standing at the foot of the gallows, have a right to ask. We may think what we please of any man's profession during his life—but to follow him with resentment after death on account of it, to pronounce a decree that he is fit only for the bottomless pit, and that no word of a Redeemer's love or of the Resurrection should be pronounced over his grave—there is something so horrible in all this that we can scarcely believe it has really occurred in our own day and our own City. It is like the insolent profanity of a priest of the Middle Ages. Who is it that has a right to pronounce a judgment on his brother's soul? Rev. Mr. SABINE comes forward in answer to that question and tells us that *he* is the man. He can judge by a man's occupation whether he is entitled to Christian burial or not. He stands wrapped in a cloak of bigotry, which he mistakes for the mantle of infallibility, and presumes to anticipate the unerring judgment to be pronounced at that bar before which he, as well as the "wicked actor," must one day be arraigned. Mr. SABINE is an anachronism. He should have lived in the days when no harm was thought of using the rack and the thumb-screw as stimulants to men's religious faith. As it is his lot to live in the nineteenth century, he ought either to accommodate himself to its tone of thought, or at least retire from a church upon which he brings discredit. The son of the late Mr. HOLLAND might well have addressed him in the words of *Laertes*, slightly modified—written by a man who was an actor, and lies buried within a Christian church, a fact which Mr. SABINE has doubtless often reflected upon with a shudder:

"I tell thee churlish priest,
A minist'ring angel shall my father be,
When thou liest howling."

The City of West Chester.

The proposal to add part of Westchester County to the City of New-York has called forth a counter proposition, conceived in the interest of three of the towns concerned. The formation of a new city, comprising the towns of Morrisania, West Farms and West Chester, is advocated by the anti-annexationists, and a bill providing for its incorporation will be submitted to the State Legislature.

No argument can be advanced in favor of stretching the authority of the City of New-York across the Harlem River, and bringing in a territory more than treble the area contained in this island, which would not apply with equal force to the annexation of Brooklyn. In the latter case, the idea would not be entertained for a moment. It would be spouted as preposterous. Why should it be entertained in regard to the seven Westchester towns which have been selected for absorption? If the Government of this City came so near perfection that our neighbors clamored for the privilege of sharing its blessings, humanity might suggest a compliance with their prayers. But they do not want to be annexed. They are horrified at the prospect of annexation. Instead of being a model of good government, our civic rule concentrates more evils and abominations than that of any city of equal size in the world. The task of reforming it will be sufficiently arduous within the present boundaries.

There is an admitted necessity for change in the organization of those parts of Westchester County which more particularly exemplify the results of suburban growth. Inconveniences and defects are apparent in some of these towns, which only more effective municipal organization can remove. A better water supply is required, the streets are somewhat primitive, and the general health will not be what it should be until a system of sewerage is established. The incorporation of three or more of these towns under a well-considered city charter would facilitate improvements, foster growth, and add to the value of property. The Committee appointed to report upon the subject declare that the maintenance of such a Government would involve less taxation than is at present borne by Morrisania and the towns immediately adjacent. Be this as it may, the residents and property-owners have a clear right to the legislation requisite for such incorporation. An expression of their will upon the subject should be sufficient, not only to protect them from the Corson scheme of annexation, but to insure the passage of a measure regulating their government. Unless the Legislature is prepared to proclaim as applicable to the State the theory upon which our citizens are ruled and robbed, the people of the Westchester towns will be allowed to remain masters of their own future.

We think it well, however, to caution them against the belief inculcated by their Committee respecting the effect of mere incorporation upon their condition and progress. Undoubtedly, the systematic improvement of the lower section of the county, by increasing its salubrity and general attractiveness, will soon draw new residents. But one great want must be supplied before they can hope to rival, in the rate of growth, Brooklyn, on one hand, or our Jersey neighbors on the other. The first essential to be provided is improved means of access from the business portions of this City. To men whose places of business are "down town," Westchester County is practically inaccessible. Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, Hudson City and Union Hill are within easy reach. Orange and Englewood and the towns and villages along the New-Jersey Central Road are all nearer, in respect of time, than Harlem. When, therefore, the people of Westchester busy themselves with matters affecting their municipal concerns, let them not imagine that incorporation will satisfy all their needs. They are quite as much interested as our citizens in the solution of the problem of up-town travel.

Fires and Fire-Escapes.

The shocking catastrophes so frequently recorded, in which loss of property is the least of the calamities caused by fire, ought to suggest inquiry into the means generally adopted for securing the safety of persons inhabiting large blocks of buildings. The great fire at Richmond is an illustration of the carelessness which too often prevails. Not merely were fire-escapes and all appliances for saving life wanting, but the construction of the edifice set at defiance the most ordinary rules of safety. No brick partitions existed above the first floor. The means of egress were so limited that for some time it was impossible, owing to the pressure of the frightened crowd seeking an escape, to get the door open. The firemen fought the flames at unfair odds. And the whole story affords but too lamentable an example of the point to which disregard of precautions against danger is frequently carried.

New-York boasts a Superintendent of Buildings, and more than that, can point to more than one edifice thus "superintended" which is simply a disgrace to the law, or the Superintendent, or whoever or whatever is responsible for its erection. This being the case, a little natural anxiety may be felt regarding the manner in which the construction of such huge masses of building as one of our City hotels, has been effected by the nominal superintendence thus exercised. One of the first necessities in such establishments, where hundreds of human beings take their nightly rest, is ample means of exit. Scarcely less important are stationary ladders, trap-doors communicating with the roof, ample cisterns and numerous other fittings included under the head of "building." For any deficiency in these respects the architect and superintendent of buildings are responsible. The supply of ladders, hose, fire-buckets, and fire-extinguishing apparatus generally, is, of course, under the control of the manager, and the supply of these needed articles, we are bound to add, generally evinces a more proper sense of what is necessary than does the construction of the edifice. But as regards the whole matter of fire-escapes, there is assuredly room for vast improvement. Many of our finest hotels might easily become the funeral pyres of but too many of their residents. Whatever the character of the building, precautionary measures against this result might easily be taken, and should be compulsory. Had iron ladders been fitted to each story of the Spotswood Hotel, the unhappy inmates who were burned to death would, it is most probable, have escaped their terrible fate.

Existing legislation is insufficient to compel in New-York the use of such precautions as events have shown to be necessary. The whole country is at risk of reading of wholesale holocausts which complaisant juries designate as "accidents." The conflagration may be accidental, but the loss of life is very seldom so. Let us, at least in this city, show that we know how to take warning from the bitter experience gained by others. The insurance companies are not altogether blameless for the carelessness so often manifested in running up the walls of local buildings. Let it be once understood that no company will accept a risk unless thoroughly satisfied as to the reasonable safety of the building upon which it is offered, and we shall have a little more conscientious work from contractors. Let it once be laid down that a neglect to procure proper fire-extinguishing and life-saving apparatus is an offense under the law, and the chronicle of future fires will be less tragical.

Proposed Inscription for the Tweed Statue.

"Senator TWEED's treachery to the City, by increasing whose taxes he has become one of its heaviest tax-payers, inspires a resentment which every honest Democrat in New-York will share. He thrives on percentages of pilfering, grows rich on the distributed dividends of rascality. His extortions are as boundless in their sum as in their ingenuity. He passes his Sundays drinking punch in a stable—an employment so much more innocuous than his usual course of life that perhaps we ought to congratulate him on his improvement. He was worth less than nothing when he took to the trade of politics, for he was a bankrupt. Now he has great possessions, estimated all the way from five millions of dollars to twice as much. The result of Messrs. SWEENY and TWEED's administration has clearly been to decrease the public revenues by the amount of their own gains—that is to say, they have in a more or less circuitous manner swindled the public to that extent."

The foregoing, copied from editorial articles of the *World* of March 28 and 31, and April 4 last, will be inscribed in letters of brass on the statue to be erected to Mr. TWEED. It is the tribute of an old friend to his character, and Mr. TWEED has always taken a just pride in reading it.

MINOR TOPICS

Although we looked for little help or support in the efforts we have made to expose the true character of our local Government, we are far from being insensible to the kindly words which have reached us from many different quarters. Correspondents write to us every day to thank us for our attack upon the "Ring," and the most intelligent journals in the country have cordially encouraged us. Among these papers we must now include *Every Saturday*, an article from which will be found on the next page. In the course of our attacks, we have had similar proofs of sympathy from the Albany *Evening Journal*, the Troy *Times*, the Syracuse *Journal*, the Rochester *Democrat*, the Newark *Daily Advertiser*, the Buffalo *Commercial*, the Springfield *Republican*, and many others of our oldest and most esteemed contemporaries. We value their friendly words, not merely for our own sakes, but for the sake of the public we serve, and the cause we are anxious to vindicate; since they prove that public opinion is with us, and thus hold out the promise that the day will come when justice will overtake the criminals who now fill all the places of authority in this City. The work in which we are engaged may take a long time to accomplish, but a few years more or less in the life of a newspaper count for little, and we shall succeed in the long run, as the objects of our exposures feel within their hearts.

It is to be hoped that the lovers of a "genuine old-fashioned Christmas" have been satisfied this season. The thermometer has been low enough to please the most exacting, and in default of much snow in this part of the country, there has been abundance of it in the West—so much indeed as to furnish the only other external requisite desired by the people minded to, namely, a genuine case of snow-bound travelers. The ten days' detention on the plains of the passengers by the Kansas and Pacific Railroad, is really a great boon to the writers of Christmas stories. Authenticated instances of snow-bound travelers were so exceedingly rare, and stories about them were so marvelously frequent, that this special sensation of the season had become almost used up. The Christmas journey of the travelers from Denver to St. Louis will give it a new lease of life.

The statement of Mr. HALE, owner of the West Tenth-street piano-forte factory, suggests several points upon which it would be premature to give an opinion till the case has closed. This much, however, may with perfect justice be remarked: Our existing law with reference to public buildings is obviously very imperfect; its administration is exceedingly loose, and its provisions, such as they are, not generally understood. No matter what other result the investigation may have, it is to be hoped that it will cause immediate attention to be directed to all these deplorable defects.

It is satisfactory to learn from Washington that the House Committee on Appropriations express approval of the materials and work connected with the new Post-office building in this City. The opinion is a little out of date,—but then Congress is accustomed to move slowly. For that reason we receive with some reservations the further announcement that "operations will be resumed as soon as the weather will permit." What assurance have we of this? Congress, we are told, in reply, "will doubtless soon amply provide money for that purpose." Perhaps it will, though we prefer waiting until the money is provided before praising either Congress or the Committee on Appropriations. The present waste of time is disgraceful to both,—disgraceful because interrupting work at a time when it might have been most advantageously prosecuted, because delaying an urgently-needed public improvement, and because it involves a waste of public money.

Military movements in France appear to be coming to a dead-lock, from which the Conference, the capture of Paris, or the Spring can only release them. Considering that French affairs are to be strictly tabooed at the evening meeting of the Great Powers, whichever of the other two events arrives first must probably be looked to for the opening of the final stage of the war. Gen. FAIDHERBE declares his intention of awaiting in the far North "the prosecution of a general movement throughout France for the relief of Paris and deliverance of France." The phraseology seems to indicate that the General doubts whether the popular resistance has hitherto been as united as might be desired, and in identifying the future of the country and the capital, he implies a conviction that with the fall of the one, the fate of the other will be sealed.

Bavaria got better terms than any of the South German States in drawing up the Constitution of the new Bund, but the popular Deputies of the southern kingdom are not yet satisfied. The Chamber, after rejecting the Federal treaties submitted to it, shows a disposition to begin *de novo*, and to alter the Prussian scheme by forming "an enlarged South German Bund, allied with that of the North German Confederation." Bavaria evidently wants none of the Prussian military system, being perfectly satisfied with the results of her own, as lately exemplified in many a bloody fight. On the general question, too, of closer relations with Prussia, the Catholic and Democratic parties will be in alliance—the one being actuated by jealousy of the great Protestant Power, and the other by apprehensions of her stern officialism and policy of popular restraint.

The verdict rendered by the jury yesterday, in the case of the colored man, JOHN THOMAS, could, under the circumstances, hardly have been other than it was. Plain as the facts were, it would, however, be useless to pretend that no previous murder cases could be cited where facts equally plain failed to secure so speedy a conviction. Let us hope that this trial may furnish a useful precedent to succeeding juries, to divest themselves of all sentimental or personal considerations in a matter of life and death, and to sweep with their true character deeds which threaten the very existence of civilized society. It is to other way can we hope to curb the excesses of the ruffians who have more than once threatened to become too strong for us.

AMUSEMENTS.

Miss Glyn's "Macbeth."

Miss GLYN read "Macbeth"—or, rather, selections from "Macbeth"—at Steinway Hall, last evening. In saying this much we wish to be understood as admitting that her omissions of the text were substantially judicious and satisfactory. To hold the attention and interest of an audience through the whole five acts of a play, even when that play is SHAKESPEARE'S, is a task of supreme difficulty. A monologue entertainment of any sort is a critical thing, and one in which it is certainly easy to disappoint expectation. That Miss GLYN is a cultivated and experienced actress, our readers do not need to be told; that with all her ability she succeeds, as she herself would wish, in satisfying her audience, we are scarcely prepared to maintain. In truth, after hearing her performance of last night, we regret more than ever that the lady could not first have been seen in New-York on the boards of a suitable theatre. Her representation of *Lady Macbeth*, stands out with distinctive excellence from the remainder of her performance. It is plain that Miss GLYN has given elaborate and anxious study to the part, and there is consequently a symmetry and a unity about her reading of it, not always apparent in that of the other characters. These are, therefore, dwarfed, in a measure, by comparison, and hence the general effect can hardly be called harmonious. Not but that there is much to admire, at times, in Miss GLYN's picture of the guilty Thane himself, or in her discriminating contrast of the witches, or in some other subordinate characterizations. Still, her *Lady Macbeth* towers, like Saul, a head and shoulders above her companions. This is well enough in some scenes and passages, where the majestic spirit of the ambitious temptress rises superior to the faint-heartedness of her lord, and throws into shadow the tame and colorless figures that surround them; but it is not equally well from every aspect, or in all situations, since it involves a deficiency of interest in *Lady Macbeth's* absence, not pleasant in itself, or consistent with the intellectual affluence of the tragedy. There is much, then, we repeat, in Miss GLYN's reading of "Macbeth" to excel and to admire; yet what is admirable occurs in pointed parts, and the reading, as a whole, is uneven. The grandeur and horror of this, perhaps the most sublime of SHAKESPEARE'S tragedies, it is almost impossible to suggest in the total absence of stage accessories. We need to see something like the blasted heath; some semblance of the weird creatures whose supernatural solicitings lure *Macbeth* to his doom; some picture, however incomplete, of the barbaric pomp and state which prove to the unhappy regicide so irresistibly attractive, and yet so awfully hollow and comfortless in the possession. All the praise that is due to a highly intelligent effort to do justice to a more than "imperial theme," Miss GLYN fairly commands. If we cannot praise her reading as a effort of remarkable originality or exceptional power, we can record the opinion that something like this very eulogium might have been elicited had we seen her essay the single character of *Lady Macbeth*, in which she has won deserved fame, instead of the whole of them; and this instructive pleasure we hope are long to enjoy.

Theatrical.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The nightly change of bill at Wallack's Theatre brought about the representation on Tuesday of "The Heir at Law." An exceedingly symmetrical performance of that well-known comedy was offered. None other could have made it really acceptable. The absurdities of *Dr. Pangloss* will never fail to elicit merriment, but inefficient acting will hardly beget a different consequence for much antiquated dialogue. There could, however, be no misgivings as to the excellence of a representation in which Messrs. GILBERT, STODDART, CLARKE and WILLIAMSON were concerned, and the warmest anticipations as to the interesting character of the various passages of the performance, as well as of the comic strength of the prospector were met by the entertainment. Mr. GILBERT was *Duberley*, Mr. STODDART *Dr. Pangloss*, Mr. WILLIAMSON *Zekiel Homespun*, Mr. CLARKE *Dick Dowlas*, Mrs. BARRY *Cicely*, and Mrs. SEFTON *Lady Duberley*. A repetition of the comedy, with the same powerful distribution of parts, is promised for Friday evening, and will doubtless have the attention it deserves. To-night "The Road to Ruin" will be given for the last time.

Musical.

HERR PFEIFFER'S CONCERT.

Herr PFEIFFER'S concert at Association Hall, last evening, was not very largely attended. Herr CARIDIUS, tenor; Mr. PFEIFFER and Herr KOETTERER, pianists, and Mme. PFEIFFER assisted. The most conspicuous part of the entertainment was the violin performance of Herr PFEIFFER, whose execution of Hungarian airs by ERNST, and of the first movement of a concerto by BEETHOVEN, opus 61, with an extremely difficult cadenza by JOACHIM, deserves the greatest praise.

The Late Father Tremaron's Successor—Rev. James Mason Appointed to Transfiguration Church.

Most Rev. Archbishop MCCLOSKEY has appointed Rev. JAMES MASON to the pastorate of Transfiguration Church, in this City, which position was left vacant by the death of the late Rev. THOMAS TREMARON. Father MASON, although comparatively a young man, has achieved a wide reputation as a pulpit orator and lecturer, and will be heartily welcomed by the parishioners of Transfiguration Church, by whom he is already well known, as the intimate friend and confidant of the late Father TREMARON, and on the occasion of the obsequies of the late lamented priest, was selected to preach the funeral sermon, an undertaking of which he acquitted himself in a manner most creditable to himself and most satisfactory to the vast audience who listened to him. Father MASON was educated at All Hallows' College, Ireland, and came to this country as a missionary many years ago. He was first appointed to take charge of the Catholic Church in Atlanta, Ga., where he remained until after the breaking out of the war. When the conflict between sections became imminent, Father MASON addressed vast throngs, on several times, in Sunday evening lectures, counseling moderation, and beseeching them not to plunge blindly into the vortex of secession and civil strife, and his lectures attracted much notice from the Press. On removing to this State, he was appointed, for a short time, curate of

The Times Co., Publishers, New-York.

THE FALLEN FACTORY.

The Statement of Mr. Hale, the Owner of the Building.

Some of the Previous Witnesses Contradicted—The Work Performed in a Manner Satisfactory to Mr. Hale.

Coroner KEENAN, Assistant District-Attorney FERROWS, and the jury impaneled in the case of the fallen factory, met yesterday morning, at No. 122 West Thirty-fourth-street, the residence of Mr. JOSEPH P. HALE, the owner of the building, in order to obtain his statement, as he is confined to his room by a sprained ankle.

Mr. HALE'S statement was as follows:

I am a manufacturer of piano-fortes, and do business at No. 479 Tenth-avenue, where I have a factory. I was the owner of the building that fell in West Thirty-fifth-street on the 26th inst. Bonds dated in September last my customers asked for more goods than I could make, and I made up my mind to build a new factory, and in the first part of October I made proposals to Mr. TYSON, a builder; having shown him the Building law, I told him the kind of building I needed; after a little conversation I suggested that he go to the Building Department and ascertain what they required, and state the kind of building desired; I had previously built a factory similar in build; I ordered him to make out the specifications there according to their directions; he returned, I think, the next day, with the specifications as now shown and prepared at the Inspector's office, and I understood that they were entirely satisfactory; Mr. TYSON and others made estimates, and I finally gave the mason contract to Mr. COCHRAN, having ascertained that he was the most experienced builder of large buildings, and I gave the carpenter work to Mr. HAMILTON; I told Mr. COCHRAN, and Mr. HAMILTON verbally, that the material must be of the first and best quality of the kind in the market, and the workmanship was to be done in the best manner; I also reserved the right to inspect and reject any of the material that might be unsatisfactory; the work was done by contract, they having their own time to complete it, as we agreed that the weather would be uncertain; I requested them to forward the work as rapidly as was practicable and safe, which was agreed to, with the understanding that they should have their own time; I wanted it done so I could occupy it by March, and COCHRAN and HAMILTON thought the walls could be put up by the 1st of January, if the weather proved good; they commenced work immediately, about the middle of October, on the next day after we settled on the contract; Mr. HAMILTON had previously erected two other factories for me on the same general plan, though larger, and he agreed to furnish a plan for the new one; my first factory occupies exactly the same area of ground as the one that fell; it was only five stories, and nearly as high in the walls; the second factory had six stories and a depth of one hundred feet; they had windows in a similar arrangement as was to be in the new one; my first factory has a cross wall, which was put in to save insurance, as one part contained machinery and steam power; after making the contract I noticed that the building had been placed under the charge of Mr. SWEENEY, the inspector in my division; not knowing him, I obtained an introduction, and explained what I intended the building for, and requested that if he had anything unsatisfactory, he would inform me, as I wished the factory securely and strongly built; I have often seen Mr. SWEENEY since then, and he always expressed himself satisfied with the progress of the work; nothing was said to me at any time by Mr. DAVIS about increasing the thickness; no suggestion was ever made to me by the foreman relative to the building in any form; nobody ever spoke to me about the thickness of the walls; since then, after the building was partly up, Mr. HAMILTON asked me if the walls would not have been better if they were four inches; I replied that I did not know, that I was building according to law; if it was necessary, I thought the law would have required it; the walls were then three or four stories high; all the conversation had about the building was with Mr. HAMILTON and Mr. COCHRAN; I invited Mr. ARMSTRONG, of the Building Department, who happened to be passing, to examine the building; he did so, and expressed himself much pleased with the work; when we were on the fifth story I thought, as the weather was dry and pleasant, nine men could be advantageously worked, and suggested to Mr. COCHRAN that nine men be employed; he replied that he was working as many as he could safely; I told him I wished him not to put any more on then; when the walls were about six stories high, I asked Mr. COCHRAN if he considered the building strong enough, remarking that he could stop there if he wanted to; he replied if the walls were not strong; he replied that he had just been through the building and found it plumb and strong, and considered it safe to carry the walls on to the old limits; I was in the building the day before it fell, for the purpose of arranging for its being warmer; I noticed that when the wind was from the west, from the direction I supposed, of the storm of the previous Monday; fearing that the walls had been weakened I waited until the men came from the roof, when they assured me that all was safe; on the morning of the fall I passed the building about nine o'clock as the roof was being put on I did not expect to see any workmen, so went on to my factory; the wind was then blowing very hard; about twenty minutes after I had seated myself at my desk I felt a jar, and next a heavy crash; running out, I saw that the new building had fallen; as I passed through Tenth-avenue I noticed pieces of the roof flying rapidly through the air at a great height; I proceeded to the wreck and aided in removing the wounded; in carrying the first woman taken out I sprained my ankle, and had to go home.

To Mr. FELLOWS—I was the owner of the ground; the walls of the other factories were of the same thickness, though not so many stories; I did not contemplate putting in any machinery in the new factory; when I spoke to Mr. COCHRAN about the building, he said the walls would be finished by the 1st of January, if there was good average weather; I do not know the number of working days employed; we were in the eighth week.

Mr. FELLOWS read the statement of Mr. DAVIS, that he spoke to Mr. HALE relative to the thickness of the walls.

WITNESS—No such conversation occurred; Mr. SWEENEY called upon me by invitation once, and two or three times after in my factory, of his own accord; his call was relative to a platform I required to dry pianos on, and he said I must send the specification to the office; Mr. HAMILTON spoke to me about the thickness of the walls; the reason why I spoke of stopping the work at the sixth story was because I saw it all along; my first factory was burned down, and all of the timbers were burnt out, and we used the old walls intact for rebuilding; the fallen building was exposed to the river; I spoke to the builders, and asked that everything be made safe; if always looked over the factory myself; the same kind of braces were used in my old factories as in the fallen one.

To a JUROR—There was a private verbal contract with Mr. COCHRAN; he was to furnish all the materials and build the factory according to plan; every story was to be anchored.

To Mr. FELLOWS—The roof pitched inward toward the centre; there was a large chimney put in on the west wall, for a steam-power, if ever necessary; I did not expect to use steam myself, but might let it to others for that purpose.

To a JUROR—I did not give the contract to the lowest bidder, Mr. COCHRAN'S offer being $1,000 above the lowest; we had no written contract, and I found Mr. COCHRAN and Mr. HAMILTON square men, and they did the work to my perfect satisfaction.

Mr. HALE said he saw in the papers statements that he was a man who did business in a reckless manner. He had been in business many years, and believed that he had always conducted his business in a straightforward manner. The statement that one of the women taken to Bellevue Hospital was in a critical condition was incorrect. He had cared for all of the sufferers to the full extent of his power.

It was intended to call upon Mr. JAMES MACGREGOR, Superintendent of Buildings, who is also confined to his bed by illness, in order to obtain his opinion of the existing laws regarding buildings, but it was finally decided to omit the visit. The jury will reassemble this morning at the Coroner's office for the purpose of closing the case, though what additional evidence is to be offered is not known.

The French Subscription.

M. AMEDEE VATABLE, the Treasurer of the French Subscription Committee in this City, renders the following account of the present state of the French patriotic subscription in aid of the wounded defenders of France:

Amount received during the past week	$1,720 25
Amount previously received	54,057 32
Total	$55,838 57
Previous remittances to France	439,497 67
$2,600 transmitted a few days since	10,770 81—52,267 54
Balance on hand	$3,070 50

The Gray-Fisk, Jr., Controversy—Plaintiff Denied Leave to Renew a Motion to Set Aside the Referee's Report.

In the case of WILLIAM A. GRAY against FISK, Jr., BELDEN, *et al.*, to recover a margin on stock transactions, amounting to about $12,000, a motion was made, yesterday, before Judge MONELL, in the Superior Court, Special Term, for leave to renew a former motion to set aside Mr. J. R. DOOLITTLE, the referee's report, on the ground that he was unduly influenced by the defendants. The former motion was denied by Judge SPERANCE, but he subsequently announced that he had not read or considered an affidavit which had been sent him after the motion had been submitted. This affidavit, the facts of which had already appeared in the Times, tended to show that the referee had expressed an opinion adverse to that which he subsequently rendered. Judge MONELL held that the motion could not be entertained unless it appeared that the moving party was taken by surprise, or that he had produced newly-discovered facts in support of the motion. The facts contained in the affidavit sought to be introduced were known at the time of the former motion and could not therefore be regarded as new facts. The motion was denied. Mr. EATON appeared for motion; DUDLEY FIELD opposed.

HARLEM'S NEW MARKET.

Full Description of the New Building Soon to be Opened to the Public—A Circus Most Supplied.

The new Harlem Market and Hall, to be thrown open to the public on Saturday next, is an enterprise that deserves an especial notice. It is situated centrally on One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, and covers an area of about 12,000 square feet, or nearly six full city lots. It has a frontage of 100 feet on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, and is carried through to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, where it has a face of 84 feet. It is built wholly of Maine granite and iron, and capped with a steep-pitched slated roof, flanked by two towers, and has a total height of 96 feet above the curb. The styles and towers are crowned with picturesque cresting of ornamental iron-work gilded, the whole structure exhibiting uncommon taste and boldness of design, and from its great height and size becomes a landmark as seen from every direction. The main floor is designed wholly for market purposes, and contains twenty-seven large stalls fitted up in the most complete manner. The wood-work is of Georgia pine, black-walnut and ash, the counters being uniformly of white marble throughout. The stalls have each an area of about 300 square feet, in some cases covering nearly 400 square feet, thus giving the fullest opportunity for every marketman to exhibit his stock to the best advantage. Unusual space is given to the aisles, which are 12 and 15 feet wide.

Over the Market floor a fine hall, capable of seating 1,400 persons, has been arranged, with a large supper-room adjoining, with dressing-rooms, and every necessary appliance. A stage has also been provided, suitable for concerts or light dramatic entertainments. An exterior corridor surrounds it, giving a agreeable promenade space, and serving to assist in the rapid seating of the house. The Hall proper has three entrances, two from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and one from One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, all ample and wide, and sufficient to allow the full 1,400 persons to retire in one minute and three-quarters. There is probably no place of a similar size in New-York declared on so generous and admirable a plan as this. Its decorations are in the hands of the most accomplished artists, and no expense will be spared in furnishing and fitting it. The projector of the enterprise is Mr. WM. T. BLODGETT, to whom all credit is due.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

One sale was effected yesterday at the Exchange, as follows: A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., under an order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, JAMES MORROGH, Esq., Referee, disposed of a two-story and attic brick front house and lot, known as No. 225 Lewis-street, for $4,710, the purchaser being STEPHEN THORBY. The mortgage foreclosed was a second one on the property, and the price named above includes a first mortgage of $1,000, with six months' interest. The total of the incumbrances on the property amount to $6,800, which sum it failed to bring, within nearly $1,100. The details of the sale will be found below.

The following adjournment of legal sales announced at the Exchange yesterday, completed the business of the day: By E. H. LUDLOW & Co., house and lot No. 153 West Forty-fourth-street, near Broadway, adjourned to Jan. 4, 1871. By JAMES M. MILLER, house and lot, Seventy-fourth-street, near Third-avenue, adjourned to Jan. 10, 1871. By WILLIAM KENNELLY, double and lot, Thirty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, adjourned indefinitely. To-day several legal sales are to be made by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., ROBERTS & MCGUIRE and WILLIAM KENNELLY, respectively.

Exchange Sales, Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1870.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

2-story and attic brick front house and lot, w. s. No. 225, 18.3 ft. s. of 125th-st., house 18.3x36, lot 18.3x75; 4thMtL.H. $4,710

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Allen-st., w. s., No. 165, 25x87.5 ..... $18,500
Delancey-st., s. s., 111 ft. w. of Essex-st., 47.6x 100.6, h. and l. 21,250
Stanton and Lewis sts., n. e. corner, 23.6½, h. and l. 16,000
26th-st., n. s., 271.8 ft. w. of 7th-av., 21.6x98.9 14,000
30th-st., n. s., lots Nos. 213 and 215, C. Bay's map, 50x100 4,800
37th-st., n. s., 167 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9 21,125
38th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x100.5 21,500
54th-st., s. s., 281.3 ft. e. of 7th-av., 18.9x100.5 5,250
62d-st., s. s., 172.9 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.9x100.5, h. and l. 2,000
67th-st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.5, h. and l. 11,000
82d-st., s. s., 325.1 ft. e. of 10-av., 18.9x102.2 h. and l. 5,500
87th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25.4x100.5 ..... Nom.
140th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th-av., 225.6x99.11½ 900
Nagle-av. and Hawthorne-st., s. w. corner, 150 ft. on Nagle-av., by 100 ft. on Hawthorne-st., h. and l. 2,000
10th-av., w. s., 94.10 ft. s. of Hawthorne-st., 67.5 x 2,000
6th-av., e. s., 134.2 ft. s. of 47th-st., 24.5x80, h. and l. 20,000
6th-av., between 116th and 117th sts., block 30,000
10th-av. and 62d-st., n. e. corner, 25.6x80 12,000
11th-av. and 126th-st., s. w. corner, 102.6 irregular 12,000

Leases Recorded.

46th-st., No. 72, West, 2 years, per year $1,300
Avenue D and 10th-st., s. e. corner, 10 years, per year 700
Ludlow-st., No. 161, 2 years, per year 900
1st-av., e. s., between 52d and 53d sts., block 15, block, 3 years, per year 1,800
Broadway, No. 472 ..... 3 5-12 years, per year 5,300
Mercer-st., No. 61 ..... 3 years, per year 900
Mercer-st., No. 63 ..... 3 years, per year 900
West-st., No. 190, 21 years, per year 1,000
West-st., No. 186, 21 years, per year 700
19th-st., n. s., between 11th and 12th-avs., 192x16, block, 21 years, per year 2,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Degraw-st., n. s., 167 ft. w. of 9th-av., 17x75 ..... $2,400
Front-st. s. s., 75 ft. e. of Adams-st., 25.11½, h. and l. 6,000
Grant-st., e. s., 107 ft. n. of Lawrence-st., 20x115 2,000
Hewes-st., W. s., 20 ft. s. of Harrison-av., 20x80 2,000
Schobel-st., E. s., 80 ft. n. of Bushwick Boulevard, 20x100 1,000
Union-st., n. s., 20 ft. e. of Nevins-st., lots 1 and p. 1,000
Van Brunt-st., s. s., 60 ft. w. of Partition-st., 20x80 800
North 5th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-st., 20x100, h. and l. 2,000
South 5th-st., s. s., 75.6 ft. e. of 12th-st., 24x75 2,000
South 5th-st., s. s., 199 ft. e. of 12th-st., 25x100 7,000
York-st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Sands-st., 25x75, h. and l. 3,000
20th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Vernon-av., 25x100 2,000
Bedford-av., w. s., 67 ft. n. of Vernon-av., 25x100 2,000
Bedford-av., e. s., and Sumner-pl., w. s., 25x102 2,000
Division-av., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 20x100 2,000
Hamilton and Atlantic avs., S. E. corner, 50x80 2,000
Hall-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x100 1,200
Lafayette-av., n. s., 81.4 ft. e. of Graham-av., 25 x75 2,000
Morse-av., w. s., 175 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 75x100 2,000
Morse-av., w. s., 225 ft. n. of Liberty-av., 75x100 4,000
Morse-av., w. s., 275 ft. n. of Liberty-av., 75x100 4,000
Morse-av., w. s., 325 ft. n. of Liberty-av., 25x100 2,000
Patchen-av. and Bainbridge-st., S. E. corner, 50x80 2,000
Brooklyn and Jamaica, 2 lots, 100x100 1,200
Throop-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Willoughby-av., 25 x100 7,500
Van Sicklen-av., W. s., 175 ft. n. of Bushwick-av., 25x100 800
Yates-av., w. s., 40 ft. s. of Quincy-st., 20x80 2,000
3d-av. and 41th-st., n. e. corner, 100x100 4,000

NEW JERSEY.

Newark.

Broad-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Mulberry-st., 23.9x100 ..... $5,000
Lafayette-st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of Broad-st., 40x80 4,000
M. & E. R.-av. and Nesbit-st., S. W. corner, 100x114, h. and l. 1,200
Passaic and Clark-sts., N. W. corner, 200x100 1,200
Ogden-st., 100 ft. s. of J. Wagener's, 25 ft. 1,000
Water front, ... 7,000
Essex and Warren-sts., s. e. corner, 31x56 10,000

Jersey City.

State-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of Grand-st., 20x100 ..... $1,000
Sixth-st., n. s., 40 ft. w. of Grand-st., 20x100 1,000
Montgomery-st., s. s., 50 No. 9, Forster's map, 25 600
Lot No. 2, Block No. 2, Bramhall's map, 24x100 100

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A DESIRABLE HIGH-STOOP DWELLING, with all modern improvements, 25.6x100, for sale very low, between 5th and 6th sts., 5th-av., possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE FACTORY PROPERTY FOR SALE AT BROOKLYN.—The most desirable manufactory, all in order for use with good steam power. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 11th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. CULLEN, No. 346 Fulton-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, comfortable 12 room house; modern fittings; near depot; 45 minutes from Wall-st.; 50 trains daily—commutation 11 cents per trip, on favorite line of travel. Inquire at West Elizabeth (Jersey-st.) station, or address C. C., Box No. 528 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT 70 BROADWAY—BY STARLEY ADAMS—Real Estate Circulars, describing property in or around the city, sent free on application. Call or send for one. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLAGDEN, WELLS & SHIVELY, 343 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M. Orange, corner Main and Cross-sts., 1 to 3 P. M.

$5,500—ORANGE, N. J.—NEAR Brick Church Station. New house, nine rooms, furnace, range, &c.; pleasantly located. GEO. W. POWERS, Orange.

STORES, &c., TO LET.

CANAL-ST., NO. 259, NEAR BROADWAY.—Store, basement and five lofts, each 20x80, will be let together or separately. Also, No. 260 Canal-st., store 20x60, with two basements, each 20x80. Apply to A. TUSKA, No. 260 Canal-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BREESE HOUSE, 4th-av. and 22d-st., Nos. 1 and 2, Desirable rooms, single or en suite, second story, fronting on 4th-av.; rooms heated by steam. Apply at Treasurer's office, 4th-av.

TO LET—THE ELIGIBLY SITUATED double marble stone basement, Nos. 104 and 106 Broadway, 50x200. Apply to A. RAYMOND, No. 128 Fulton-st.

STORES AND LOFTS TO LET AT 189 and 191 Fulton, 4 doors east of Broadway. Apply on the premises, Nos. 10 and 12 White-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE OF A. T. CLEMENT, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 25, 1871, the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 43 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths (6-16ths) of the Stock Exchange Seat; $2,500 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn. Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, JAN. 5, AT 12 M., AT Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, PARTITION SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

WEST SIXTIETH-STREET.—Three-story brick house and lot No. 31, north side, between 8th and 9th avs., 20x92, with the modern improvements. Terms favorable.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

20 NASSAU-ST.

CORNER of CEDAR-ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

STOCKS, GOLD and DRAFTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Stocks and other securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

8 per Cent. Interest FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

105 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of the entire interest on the bonds. FIFTY-FIVE MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $12,500 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend this road with forty years and ample lands upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 56 Pine-st.

TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 1 WALL-ST., New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

CITY STOCKS,

THE BEST SECURITY IN THE WORLD,

SEVEN (7) PER CENTS,

TWENTY TO THIRTY YEARS TO RUN.

DITTO DUE IN 1871-72.

FOR SALE BY

GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 31 Nassau-st.

P. S.—City 6s bought and sold.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF MEMPHIS CITY BONDS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, MEMPHIS, TENN., Nov. 30, 1870.

$500,000 OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE GOLD BONDS of the City of Memphis, known as FUNDING BONDS OF 1870,

principal and interest payable in gold coin, as authorized by ordinance of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of said City, for the purpose of funding a like amount of the due debt of the city, are now ready for delivery in exchange for any of the due debt as aforesaid. Interest will be allowed upon due bonds.

THE BONDS, COUPONS, NOTES AND SCRIP, from maturity until Nov. 1, 1870, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, at which date the interest upon the Bonds commences to run for twenty years, payable in gold, semi-annually, in the City of New-York, on the

FIRST DAY OF MAY AND NOVEMBER

in each year. The bonds are made payable that way to accommodate for the holders of the debt, at the office of the City Controller, City Hall, Memphis, Tenn., or at the banking-house of P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 34 Pine-st., New-York, and FORD, CORBIN & CO., South Baltimore-street, Baltimore, Md.

JOHN JOHNSON, Mayor.

Referring to the above notice, we are now prepared to issue Gold Funding Bonds in exchange for any of the past due debt of the City of Memphis.

P. M. MYERS & CO., BANKERS, NO. 34 PINE-ST.

CITY OF NEW-YORK

SEVEN PER CENT.

DOCK BONDS, 21 YEARS TO RUN.

INTEREST, MAY AND NOVEMBER.

FOR SALE

GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 31 Nassau-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.

ARE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLING CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 81 WALL-STREET.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1870.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will close on the 31st inst., previously to which date all transfers must be entered, and on that day terminating during the year prior to the 1st of January next, and requested to furnish an account of the return of premiums, to prevent discrepancy in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, No. 145 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT books of stock of this Company will be closed as the Union Trust Company in the City of New-York, that for the purpose of perfecting the change of the transfer, on the 31st day of December, inst., and remain closed until the morning of Jan. 3, 1871, at which time it is supposed at the office of said Union Trust Company.

O. H. PALMER, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT CO., BROADWAY, CORNER 42d-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company for election of Directors will be held on MONDAY, Jan. 2, 1871, at this office. Poll open from 11 M. to 1 P. M.

The transfer-book will be closed from the evening of Dec. 24, 1870, to the morning of Jan. 3, 1871.

WM. MIELLHAHN, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1870.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this institution for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at the banking-house on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1871.

Polls will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock. By order,

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at their banking-rooms, corner of Broadway and Canal-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next. Polls open from 11 o'clock to 1 P. M.

S. G. HAETSHORNE, Cashier.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1870.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed from morning of Dec. 15 till morning of Jan. 3, 1871.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, on the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

STUYVESANT BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and three Inspectors of election of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 741 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 3, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMproved and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly closed; principals only dealt with.

W. M. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

Tanner & Co.

HAVE REMOVED

THEIR BANKING OFFICE TO

NO. 11 WALL-ST.,

Where as Bankers and Brokers they continue the business of dealing in

Bonds, Stocks, Gold and Exchange.

Execute orders at the Stock and Gold Boards, Buy and Sell at their counter American Gold and Silver. Receive Deposits of Gold and Currency, and allow interest on same. Negotiate loans and make advances, &c.

Special Agents for Railway Companies.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVER MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.

B. I. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BELL, F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRILL, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING

10 PER CENT. & OVER,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.

ALSO,

NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,

INSURANCE BANK

GASLIGHT STOCKS,

INCLUDING AN EXPENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.

FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,

No. 57 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES

ON

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 1, 1870.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF THE State of South Carolina will be paid in gold on demand, on and after Jan. 2, at the banking-house of H. B. KIMPTON, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, and at the Office of the Treasurer in Columbia, S. C. The interest on the registered stock of the State will be paid in Columbia only.

D. H. HAMILTON, Treasurer State South Carolina.

Coupons will be received for examination on and after the 27th inst.

H. B. KIMPTON, Financial Agent State South Carolina.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 9 to 11, inclusive.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 9 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1870.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 2d inst.

The transfer-books will close on the 26th inst. and remain closed until the 2d of January next.

C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. free of tax, out of the profits of the business of the Company, payable on and after Dec. 31, 1870. JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK, NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 27, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared this day, payable to shareholders here and at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York, on and after the 25th inst.

F. H. GOLDSBY, President.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors at the Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 120 Bowery, on TUESDAY, the 10th inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, corner of Broadway and Reade-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TEHUANTEPEC RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 174 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Tehuantepec Railway Company for the election of Directors, and to transact other business, will be held, at the office of the Company, at 12 o'clock, on Monday, Jan. 2, 1871.

SIMON STEVENS, President.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors will take place at the banking-house on Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1871. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 660 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, Nos. 681 and 683 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1870.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable Dec. 31—until which the transfer-books will be closed.

THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 120 BOWERY AND 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 27th inst.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 27, 1870.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, PROX., payable in New-York, on first mortgage bonds, Montgomery and West Point Railroad Company, will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic.

CHAS. T. POLLARD, President.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK.—The annual election for fifteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 251 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871. Polls open from 2 till 3 o'clock P. M.

T. Z. R. NEWELL, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway

NEW-JERSEY

7 PER CENT. GOLD 1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO

Midland Railroad Co.,

FOR SALE IN

DENOMINATIONS

OF

$1,000, $500 AND $100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

BANKERS,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1870.

COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after the 24 prox., at our office:

CHICAGO AND ALTON FIRST MORTGAGE.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO FIRST MORTGAGE.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY FIRST MORTGAGE.

DUBUQUE SOUTHWESTERN PREFERRED FIRST MORTGAGE.

DETROIT AND PONTIAC FIRST MORTGAGE.

DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE FIRST FUNDING.

Atlantic and Gulf Consolidated Mortgage, } Free
St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Second } Gov.
Mortgage. } Tax.

M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 32 Pine-st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 23, 1870.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, Jan.

SHIPPING.

THE AUCTION LINE OF STEAMERS
Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY at NOON, from Pier No. 43 North River.
Booked and forwarded through to all points in the West and South by Railway and Steamboat lines.
Rates as low as by any other route.
Steerage passage from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, or Glasgow, $30 currency.
Steerage passage from Havre, $40 currency.
Through Bills of Lading given for Cotton, Grain, Provisions, &c., to Great Britain, France, Germany, Sweden or Denmark, to America, so safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Caledonia	Sat. Dec. 31	Tyrian	Wed. Dec. 28
Anglia	Sat. Jan. 7	Britannia	Wed. Jan. 11
Australia	Sat. Jan. 14	Nova Scotian	Wed. Jan. 18
Tuscarora	Sat. Jan. 21	Tyrian	Wed. Jan. 25
Columbia	Sat. Jan. 28	Britannia	Wed. Feb. 1
Europa	Sat. Feb. 4	Iowa	Wed. March 8

And every SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, steamer.
BANKS OF PARAGUAY, SAVANNA-IN-CHEROKEE, TO LIVERPOOL OR LONDON OR DERRY:

First Cabin	$80 gold
Second Cabin	$60 gold
Steerage	$30 currency

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $120 gold.
Steerage passage, $30 currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $30.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued payable on demand in all parts of Europe.
A visit at the Company's office is solicited before engaging elsewhere.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-Green.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Persia, Wed., Dec. 28 | Abyssinia, Wed., Jan. 18
Palmyra, Thurs., Dec. 29 | via Halifax.
Parthia, Wednes., Jan. 4 | Russia, Thursday, Jan. 19
Samaria, Tuesday, Jan. 10 | China, Wednesday, Jan. 25
Algeria, Wednes., Jan. 11 | Scotia, Thursday, Jan. 26
Caledonia, Thurs., Jan. 19
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers:
First Cabin, $120 gold | Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers:
First Cabin, $100, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given to Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, and all parts on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ERMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Dec. 31, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Jan. 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax).....Jan. 10, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

	PAYABLE IN GOLD.	PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage $30
To London	80	To London 35
To Paris	145	To Paris 75
To Hamburg, Bremen, or Berlin	90	To Hamburg, &c. 40

Passengers also forwarded to Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Gothenburg, Christiania, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Wyborg, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY
as follows:
COLORADO, Capt. T. P. FREEMAN.....Jan. 4, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.....Jan. 11, at 7 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH.....Jan. 18, at 12 M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. J. W. FREEMAN, Jan. 25, at 3 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PECK.....Feb. 1, at 8½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....Feb. 8, at 8 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 62 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, Sailing from Pier No. 47 North River.
PENNSYLVANIA, Lawson, Saturday, Dec. 31, at 12 M.
HELVETIA, Gaine, Saturday, Jan. 7.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $80, currency; steerage, $30 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, London or Glasgow, $30 currency.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
LAFAYETTE.....SOUMAIN.....SATURDAY, Dec. 31
WASHINGTON.....LABRADOR.....SATURDAY, Jan. 28
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 52 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170.	$60.

according to the location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries on the ship.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., on the 1st and 15th of EACH AND EVERY MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medical attendance free of charge.
JAS. J. OGDEN QUEEN, Capt. OGDEN, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN.
Departure of 30th every month will touch at San Diego, Southern California.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1871, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will be taken at the lowest rates, and will be received until 3 P. M. on Saturday, Dec. 31, 1870, by the Company's Agents, foot of Canal-st., North River.
Freight for General American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, Dec. 31, 1870, by the Company's Agents, foot of Canal-st., North River.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. Weir, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, March 22.
These splendid steamers sail at 12 o'clock noon, and carry all the U. S. Mails for Brazil, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
C. H. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-Green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. HOWLAND.....(via Nassau)Dec. 29
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICKLEN.....Jan. 5
MISSOURI, Capt. J. R. EDWARDS.....(via Nassau)Jan. 12
For freight or passage apply to
W. P. DIMOCK, President.
No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK, will sail Dec. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, MEXICAN AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing from Pier No. 17 North River, at 3 P. M.
COLORADO.....Saturday, Dec. 31
CITY OF MEXICO, Thursday.....Saturday, Jan. 7.
CLEOPATRA, Friday.....Wednesday, Jan. 18.
CITY OF MERIDA, Thursday.....Saturday, Jan. 21.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 22 Broadway.
Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR SAILINGS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 29, from Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 15 Laight-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ADKINS, SATURDAY, Dec. 31, from Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 31, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 15 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 3, from Pier No. 13 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO. Agents,
Nos. 61 and 63 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent, A. & G. R. R.	GEORGE TONGE, Agent C. R. R.
No. 30 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.
—For Pier No. 2 N. R.—Steamer W. W. Cox will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 6 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 9 A. M.
For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.
Families of gentlemen going to Europe for the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in securing the services from the Hôtelliers of cards and troubles regarding passports, examination and conveyance of baggage; in securing the best accommodation, in procuring the services of the most reliable valets de place, and in the avoidance of annoyance to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by application at the COURIERS' SOCIETY, No. 1 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 68 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

SAN DOMINGO LINE
FOR
PUERTO PLATA,
SAMANA AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.
The United States mail steamship
TYBEE
Capt. E. A. DELANOE
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Rector-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 4 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 3 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

BY ALLEN, BUTLER & HOGUET.
Blair, Henry B. Leeds & Blair, Brokers' Board.
Extensive Sale of Choice, Rich and Rare Oriental Goods, Cashmere Shawls, &c.
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, DEC. 29 AND 30, AT THE GALLERY OF ART, LEEDS' ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner Eleventh-st., commencing each evening at 7½ o'clock precisely.
The collection embraces the latest and finest examples of the following distinguished and most admired artists, and are represented by highly finished and elaborate specimens:
HENDRIK F. SCHAEFELS, OF ANTWERP.
The famous picture of the Battle of the Wrestlers, called "Kermesse," a history of the time of Peter the Great, and a work of the highest merit in the country.
DAVID COX.
Interior and figures, one of the happiest vein of this eminently humorous artist, and not excelled by any painting heretofore sold in this City.
A large, superb Landscape, with cattle and sheep, full of beautiful detail and elaboration.
Also works of
E. Koek, Th. Gudell, G. Willis,
David de Noter, S. Carolus, Kuwasseg,
L. Robbe, S. Biden, Knut Knie,
Schaffle, Laurens de Rosi, Pinchart,
J. F. Kruseman, Van Schen, C. Leickert,
M. de Vos, L. La Forte, Harry de Rosi,
Spelders, Reychelhuyzen, Schotsman,
Damschrieder, J. Berlin, Everens.
Also, a number of fine American pictures, the productions of well-known resident artists.
The Gallery will BE OPEN on and after MONDAY, 26th inst., during the week, FREE, until sale.
FRIDAY, DEC. 23.
At 11 o'clock, at our sale-rooms, Nos. 58 Chambers and 57 Reade-st.,
SHERIFF'S SALE OF A LARGE AND SUPERB STOCK
of elegant diamonds, emeralds, sapphires, and other precious stones, mounted in the latest and most approved styles; fine gold watches and open face solitaires of the most approved makers; gold chains, &c., &c., being the entire stock of a well-known dealer, comprising as follows: Diamond necklaces, solitaire and cluster pins, gold bracelets, studs, sleeve buttons and rings set with emeralds, sapphires, rubies, pearls and opals; cut-stone cameos, ladies' open-faced gold hunting-case stem-winding and set watches, made by Jurgensen, Nardin, Cooper, Tobias and other eminent makers; silver hunting and open-faced do.; plain gold studs and sleeve buttons, amethyst, diamond-incrustated and other rings in variety; bracelets, pins, engraved and set with precious stones; a variety of beautiful workmanship; diamond set and emerald lockets, &c.
The above is probably one of the most valuable and desirable stocks of fine jewelry ever offered at auction in this City; was all manufactured for first-class City custom trade, and will be sold without reserve by order of JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
P. MCKNIGHT, Deputy.

OFFICE OF DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 7, 1870.
SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMER NEWBERNE.
The United States steamer NEWBERNE, with all her gear, rigging, spars, sails, boats, cabin furniture, and other appurtenances, will be offered for sale at public auction, at the office of the Depot Quartermaster in San Francisco, on MONDAY, the 26th day of January, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The NEWBERNE is a screw-propeller of 942 tons, O. M., of 250-horse power, 36-inch cylinder and 36-inch stroke, 200 feet in length, was built of white oak, in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1863, and is now in very good condition, and is thoroughly well found in every particular.
In April last she received a new boiler and donkey-pump and boiler attached, and was thoroughly overhauled.
Terms cash in gold coin of the United States; 20 per cent. to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance on the delivery of the steamer.
Further particulars may be obtained of the undersigned, or at the office of Capt. WM. B. HUGHES, A. Q. M., San Francisco.
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Major and Quartermaster in charge of Depot.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARCUS LAQUER, Bankrupt.—The undersigned, Register in Bankruptcy, in charge of the proceedings in this bankruptcy, will sell at public auction, at the store lately occupied by the bankrupt, No. 49 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 30th day of December, 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the following described goods and property, belonging to the estate of said bankrupt, viz.: furniture of the said store of the bankrupt.—Same as to say:
121 coats, 61 vests, 13 coats, 40 vests, 58 coats, 31 vests, 2 coats, 122 pants, 200 pants, 24 pants, 6 pants, 70 M. cases, 6 M. cases, 2 M. cases, 2 M. cases, 91 coats, 60 coats, 6 coats, 10 pants, 32 yards farmer's satin, 2 yards farmer's satin, 42 yards alpaca, 3 yards twilled, 1 yards satin, 40 yards of flannel, 3 capes and 3 mantillas, 11 pairs of pants, 1 lot of shawls, 1 lot of overcoats, shelving, 10 tables, 1 desk, 1 lounge, 1 stool.
ISAAC DAYTON, Register in Bankruptcy,
No. 302 Broadway, New-York.
Dated 27th December, 1870.

THOS. ADAMSON, Auctioneer.
AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS,
By European and American artists, sold by auction, at an
ENORMOUS SACRIFICE,
EVERY DAY THIS WEEK, at 10 o'clock, and EACH EVENING,
FRIENDS, CUSTOMERS, STRANGERS, AND THE RESIDENTS OF THE NEIGHBORING CITIES ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO CALL AT THE M. ART AREUSE GALLERY,
No. 497 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

LEAVITT, STREBIGH & CO., Auctioneers.
CLINTON HALL BOOK SALES.
CATALOGUES NOW READY.
CATALOGUES NOW READY.
CATALOGUES NOW READY.

THE CALLICOTT CASE.

Written Decision Rendered by Judge Woodruff Yesterday—Some of Its Leading Points.

In the Circuit Court of the Eastern District of New-York, yesterday, Judge WOODRUFF rendered an important decision in the case of THEOPHILUS C. CALLICOTT, who moved, through his counsel, W. O. BARTLETT, for a writ of habeas corpus to carry him from the Penitentiary, where he is now confined, to Brooklyn, for a new trial. The Court rendered a verbal decision about two months ago, which was published in the TIMES, denying the motion. In the carefully-written decision, however, he cites at greater length the points of law upon which that decision was based. The following are the essential points:

Upon an examination of the statutes referred to, and of the authorities cited in the [illegible] and [illegible] before the Court at the [illegible] I am [illegible] that the Court has no power to review the judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of New-York. That Court had jurisdiction of the matter charged in the indictment, and to determine whether the acts therein alleged constituted an offense against the laws of the United States and, by the aid of a jury, to say and ascertain whether the petitioner was guilty of those acts. From the judgment of that tribunal no appeal lies to me, as a Judge. No writ of error lies to me, and it my opinion was that the learned Judges by whom the judgment was rendered committed an error, I have no power to reverse the judgment. The Supreme Court of the United States have decided that they have no such power. (See parte Watkins, 7 Pet., 193.) although the allegation was in the case before them that sufficient did not charge an offense punishable criminally by the law of the United States. The opinion of the Court was delivered by Chief-Justice MARSHALL, and he reviews the cases in which writs of habeas corpus had been applied for, and in some of which prisoners had been discharged, and he adds, that on no one of the grounds on which they had been discharged was the prisoner confined under the judgment of this Court. In that case the argument was urged, as is in effect urged here, that because the Court in which the trial and judgment were had erred in holding that the matters alleged in the indictment constituted an offense under existing law, they exceeded their jurisdiction, and it was argued on this point that the offenses charged in the indictment were not cognizable in the Circuit Court. Chief-Justice MARSHALL says: "To determine whether the offense charged in the indictment be legally punishable or not is among the most unquestionable of the powers and duties. The decision of this question in the exercise of jurisdiction, whether it may be for or against the prisoner. The judgment is equally binding in the one case and in the other. It cannot be reversed in full force unless it be erroneous. The Circuit Court cannot be reversed for it." Hence the judgment in question was rendered by the Circuit Court of the United States, and it is suggested that the jurisdiction of that Court was broader than that of the Court for the Eastern District of New-York. The former had jurisdiction of all offenses made in any Court, the latter has jurisdiction of offenses against the laws of the United States, but the principle stated by Chief Justice MARSHALL appeals to both. The argument that the matter charged in the indictment does not make no offense either against the local laws or the laws of the United States and the opinion declares that "to determine whether the offense charged was punishable or not was within its unquestionable powers."

Accordingly it was held that the Supreme Court would not inquire whether that court misconstrued the law, and whether declined to look into the indictment for that purpose.

In like manner the Circuit Courts of the United States have jurisdiction of all offenses against the laws of the United States, and to determine whether the offense charged in an indictment constitutes an offense against those laws, and is legally punishable, is within their jurisdiction and power.

After the decision of that case, WATKINS (the petitioner) suffered imprisonment until the term of the sentence had expired. The judgment had also imposed a fine and costs, but did not adjudge that he be imprisoned until such fine be paid. Writs of *fieri facias* having been issued and returned *nulla bona*, writs of *capias ad satisfaciendum* were issued, and by authority thereof the was detained in custody, whereupon another application was made to the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus. It appeared that the prisoner was not brought into Court on the return day of the writs, as required by the laws of Maryland, in force in the District of Columbia. It was then decided that these writs were inoperative and contrary to the Constitution of the United States. But the Court held, Mr. Justice STORY pronouncing the opinion of the Court, that as the Supreme Court had no appellate jurisdiction to review the sentences of inferior Courts in criminal cases, they could not, even if the excess of the fine were apparent on the record, reverse the sentence; thus affirming the decision of the Court in the previous case, and carrying it even further.

But on the ground that the prisoner ought to have been brought into Court on the return day, and that the writs did not authorize the detention of the prisoner beyond that day, without a further commitment, Judge WATKINS was